Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

This journal enters upon the 83d year of an existence which has never been more vigorous, or rewarded by the confidence of the people with a more substantial support, than now. Always a leading newspaper of the Commonwealth, the present generation of the people, the third since the establishment of the GAZETTE in the last century, still regard it, as did their fathers, with unabated respect, and with an entire reliance upon its faithful exposition of the soundest principles of political and social economy. The Proprietors need only point to the unblemished record of this journal in the past, to pledge to their fellow-citizens the same fidelity to the highest considerations of duty for the future.

Our facilities, for obtaining the latest and most reliable news, increase daily. All recognize our devotion to those political principles which have recently achieved a fresh and most signal vindication before the tribunal of the people. The effective services of this journal in promoting this triumph are acknowledged by an universal assent.

The GAZETTE enjoys to-day an admitted influence in a wider field than ever before. It is no longer regarded as a mere local journal, but has acquired an interest, as a journal of the nation, which commands attention to its utterances abroad as well as at home. Its managers will aim to maintain and increase this influence by every just means. It will continue to be, as in the past, the only political journal in Allegheny county which will be accepted by the people, at home or abroad, as the faithful, steady, ever-true exponent of those Republican principles which one Administration and four successive Congresses have loyally and successfully interpreted, and which the American people have just now once more emphatically approved.

The close of a momentous political struggle, and the victorious situation to which that has brought us, will find the GAZETTE acting in harmony with the new Administration of the Government in its most important departments. We shall have access to the most reliable sources for early, accurate and abundant information, on all matters transpiring at the National and State Capitals, and will make the collection of such intelligence a leading specialty. Our special and regular daily reports from Washington and Harrisburg, particularly during the approaching sessions, will be early, minute, uninterrupted, and from the very highest sources.

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The Market Reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are a standard authority in Commercial circles throughout this region. Its files are accepted as an authority for reference in the Courts of this county in important issues, to determine the rulings of prices at any given period in dispute.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

THE CAPITAL.

Union Pacific Railway—T. B. Florence Appointed Assessor—Currency Matters—Indian Visiters—U. S. Supreme Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1868.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Vice President Durant and Col. Seymour, consulting engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, have laid before the President a review of the Special Commissioners report on that road. The Commissioners state that of the six millions they have estimated the road will require for substituting wooden bridges with stone and iron ballasting, and additional equipment to prepare it for the through travel when completed, they have not given the Company credit for any of its works in progress. The Commissioners estimate that of this six million, about three millions will be required for locomotives, cars, &c. The Commissioners say that one-half of this is already being prepared, and the remainder will be ready when wanted. The Company do not admit that all of the expenditures recommended for additional ballasting, fencing, etc., is now necessary, but express its readiness to make the line first class in every respect, and consents that the Government shall reserve sufficient security until the completion of the road for this purpose. The difference between the Commissioners' and the Company's estimates is about one and a half million dollars on eight hundred and ninety miles. The Company report an expenditure of over eight million dollars for grading, iron and equipment of work in progress and not completed. It is understood the issue of bonds to the Union Pacific Company will now be continued, and there has been no interruption to the work.

TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been printed, and copies will reach the Treasury offices in the principal cities in time to be delivered to the press on the day the President transmits his message to Congress. Secretary McCulloch says the statements published purporting to give a synopsis of his report are bogus, as from the care taken in the printing no copies have been surreptitiously obtained.

THE MESSAGE.

It is still uncertain whether the President's Message will be communicated to Congress to-morrow. The greatest care continues to be taken to prevent copies from being surreptitously obtained and published, as last year, in advance of official promulgation.

GEORGIA SENATORS.

The Senators elect from Georgia, Messrs. Christy and Whimper, have arrived. Mr. Christy comes with a certificate from Gen. Meade and Mr. Whimper with a certificate from the Governor, as members elect.

CONGRESS.

Judging from the number of Congressmen here, and those known to be on their way, there seems to be no doubt of a quorum in both Houses to-morrow.

BONDS ISSUED.

The Secretary of the Treasury this morning issued bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad amounting to $640,000 for the section commencing at the 390th mile post and terminating at the 410th mile east from Sacramento.

ASSESSOR APPOINTED.

The President this morning appointed Hon. Thomas B. Florence Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Pennsylvania, *vice* C. S. Phillips, deceased.

CURRENCY MATTERS.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week amounted to $553,000; shipments $340,978; amount destroyed $605,900. National Bank currency issued for the week $164,430; amount in circulation $299,874,409.

INDIAN VISITORS.

A delegation of Sacs and Fox Indians called on the President to-day to complain of their agent, who they charge is using his power for the benefit of traders regardless of the interest of Indians.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Chase and several Associate Justices of the Supreme Court have arrived. The December term of the Court will commence on Monday.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

The Steamers "United States" and "America" Collide on the Ohio River—Both Boats Burned—Seventy-Five Lives Reported Lost—Partial List of Saved and Lost.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MADISON, IND., December 5.—The Madison *Courier* says of the terrible accident on the Ohio river last night, at half past eleven o'clock: The magnificent steamer United States, descending, and the America, ascending, collided at Boyle's Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side. The United States had a quantity of petroleum oil on her guards. The America struck the United States on the starboard, right hand side, forward of the steps, cutting into her a considerable distance, sinking the United States to about the main deck. In two minutes fire was communicated in some way to the petroleum oil, and as soon as they collided they were in flames. It is said that some mistake was made in signals. The America blew her whistle twice, which the pilot of the United States apparently did not hear. The America again signalled by two blasts of the whistle. Then the United States answered, but it was too late, the steamers were at the point of collision. The excitement was terrible.

It is supposed that seventy-five or eighty persons have lost ther lives. Several of our citizens were on the United States returning from Cincinnati. Three of these, Mr. Steele Bright, Lew Norce and O. B. Sappington, are among the missing. The receiving clerk, James Johns, of the United States, is also missing. It is estimated, but under the circumstances this must be a mere guess, that thirty-three women on the United States were lost. W. C. Taylor, clerk of the America, after securing the books, register and valuables, went through the cabin kicking in the doors of the state-rooms. Through this precaution and the cool intrepidity of Mr. Taylor, no lives were lost on the America.

Our townsman, Harvey Foster, was on the United States returning from Cincinnati. He informs us that he and a party from this city had just left the ladies' cabin where they had serenaded Mr. Inskeep and lady, Mr. Foster standing in the cabin near the clerk's office, and Mr. Bright was on the outside. The latter came running in saying, the steamers are coming together; they felt the shock. Mr. Foster looked around immediately and all forward was in flames. He ran aft and with the help of a deck hand loosened one of the fenders on which both floated ashore. Mr. Juskeet and lady jumped from the United States to the deck of the America, a distance of fifteen feet, and were saved—loosing all their clothing.

Survivors of the terrible accident write in praise of the management of the America, after the collision. It was not thirty seconds after the boats collided, before the United States was a mass of flames from stem to stern. The America might have been saved had she not attempted—which was her duty to do—to save the passengers on the United States. Those saved owe their lives to the coolness and courage of the officers and crew of the America. Her engines were kept running until the boat was made fast to the shore. The pilot stood at his post until the pilot house was burning around him and then left to avoid suffocating.

The destruction of these fine and costly steamers, and the most terrible result in loss of life, and the fate of the missing friends, have cast a gloom over the community. We still hope that our missing friends have made shore at some point below, and have been saved.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Further particulars in regard to the steamboat collision yesterday show a larger loss of life than at first supposed. Immediately after the collision the United States was enveloped in flames, which was instantly communicated to the America, both steamers being completely enveloped in less than five minutes.

There were about seventy-five cabin passengers on the United States, more than half of whom were lost. The reports of the officers are very conflicting, but as near as we can learn forty-five passengers, including eighteen ladies, and in addition seven of the officers and cabin crew, were lost, while only four out of twenty-two deck hands are known to be saved.

The accident is attributed to a mistake in the whistle. The United States was built at Cincinnati, cost two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and was insured for one hundred thousand. The America was built in 1867, at a cost of two hundred and forty thousand; insurance one hundred and thirty-three thousand, principally in Cincinnati.

Those passengers on the United States known to be saved are: M. Seickler, and wife, Fremont, Ohio, James Price and brother, Louisville, Lee Kahn, Dr. Leslie, Cincinnati, B. Nelson, Allegheny City, Pa. Martin Pearce was saved his mother and brother were lost. Captain Joseph McCamant, Cincinnati, was burned about the neck; Robert Nelson, Newport, Ky., was slightly burned. Injured—J. H. Green and lady, Sol Harris, Louisville, Geo. A. Middleton, Cincinnati, W. W. Hanley, Cincinnati, Wm. Chamberlain, Cincinnati, Mr. McFaran and wife, Nashville, Mr. Mays, Nashville, J. B. Fisher, New York, S. R. Clark, Memphis.

The following are missing but supposed to be saved: J. Crawford and lady, Mr. Ragge and wife, Mr. Huddle, wife and daughter, B. F. Morris, B. Glessinger, Mr. Otter, J. Maddox, P. Hartman.

Those lost on the United States are: Mrs. R. A. Jones and daughter Eva, of Waynesville, Ohio; Elijah Font, colored. A list of the United States passengers cannot be correctly given, owing to the loss of the Clerk's register. Rev. Mr. Parvin and Rev. Mr. Risley, of New York, are missing, also Mrs. Harriet Warring, of New Albany and a young lady in her company; Mr. Rigley, John F. Burns, J. M. Lemdower, W. Look. Wm. Garvin, L. R. Johnson, Mrs. Geo. W. Griffin, G. Heidleburg, Miss Mary L. Johnson, Steele Bright, O B. Sappington, L.H. Vance, M. Elfews, Mr. Hammers,. Wm. Briggs, Charles Runk, Mr. Pope and Mr. Hess are supposed to be saved.

The officers lost are John Fennel, steward; Richard Marshall, second steward, James Johns, third clerk; James Fennel. barkeeker, and Dave, colored barber. Mr. Hays, of Nashville, was severely bruised, Out of ten firemen on the United States only three were saved.

Ole Bull was among the passengers saved.

Vice President Smith, of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, tendered the Mail Company a special train for the use of the wounded and unfortunate.

The Mail Company has been organized thirty years, and only two accidents have happened to the steamers of the line in that time.

The wife of Commodore Thompson, and a lady traveling with her, were lost. Mrs. Hayes, of Nashville, is missing: John Neasel, of Owenville, Ohio, was lost; Harry Brunswick, billiard manufacturer, of this city, is missing.

The yawl of the United States was swung upon the stern derrick, when the deck hands made a rush for it, upsetting it and throwing them all in the river. Many of them were drowned. There were ninety-six passengers on the America, only one of whom is known to be lost.

The wreck of the America lies against the bank on the Indiana shore. The United States lies in six feet of water about one hundred yards above the America.

MADISON, IND., December 6.—Eight bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer United States. Seven of them were so badly burned they could not be recognized. The other is supposed to be that of Mrs. Pearce, of Louisville, Ky. The steamer Graham has been chartered and will leave at two o'clock in the morning, taking skiffs, draggs, nets, &c., to search for bodies.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—Besides those already mentioned as having been lost on the United States, are two ladies put on board at Cincinnati by Mr. Whelan, of Philadelphia, a lame gentleman and wife from New Hampshire, and a man and his sister from Natchitoches, Louisiana.

CANADA.

The M'Gee Assassination—Snow Storm.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, December 5.—The argument on the assignment of errors in the case of the Crown against Whalen was held yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench. The judgment will be delivered on the 21st.

About a foot of snow fell last night, and it is still snowing.

TORONTO, December 5.—The schooner Jane Vankirk went asore on the Island last night, and is a complete wreck. The crew spent the night in the rigging and were rescued by the Island fishermen to-day.

Whalen, the Fenian culprit, will not be executed on the 10th as sentenced by Chief Justice Richards, the proceedings on writ of error act as a stay on the sentence. If judgment is rendered against the prisoner he will be remanded to Ottowa and suffer the penalty of the law, to be fixed by the Judges.

Philadelphia Election Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day two Judges gave their opinions denying the motion to quash the petitions of Tyndall, late Republican candidate for Mayor, and others, in the election contest. Judge Ludlow dissented. It is supposed the Court will now order the testimony to be taken.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Startling Rumor from France—Napoleon Reported Killed—Speech for Defense at the Baudin Trial—London Times and the Alabama Claims—The New Ministry—Baron Beust Made a Count.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, December 5—5:30 P. M.—There are vague rumors afloat in this city of a general seizure of newspapers and conflicts between troops and mobs at Paris. These rumors, though not confirmed, have caused a panic in commercial circles in this city.

DECEMBER 5—*Midnight.*—Telegrams from the New York Associated Press announcing uneasiness in America on the reported killing of Napoleon, were received to-day. The rumor was entirely without foundation, the Emperor not being dead or even ill.

Dispatches from Paris to-day report that the city is tranquil.

PARIS, December 5.—The panic in commercial circles here was occasioned by rumors of the Sublime Porte's decisive ultimatum to Greece.

[By Steamer.]

NEW YORK, December 5.—The following is an extract from the argument by M. Gambetta, counsel for one of the Paris editors, in the recent Baudin trial. Referring to the 2d of December, 1851, he said: "Those who have put the country under embargo availed themselves of the new facilities afforded by science to communicate more rapidly with each other. Centralization and terror completed the mischief. Paris was made use of to deceive the provinces; the provinces were held up as an example to jockey Paris; steam, and the telegraph became instruments of this nefarious conspiracy. The news was spread through the Departments that Paris had submitted; it was butchered into submission. It was being mowed down by musketry and grape. Gentlemen of the Court: You cannot grant that which is claimed at your hands. That great trial of the 2d of December cannot finally be decided by any Court. It was tried yesterday; it will be tried to-morrow—always—everywhere. So long as justice shall not have been done, this great case will ever remain on its trial at Paris, London, Berlin, New York, throughout the world; and everywhere human conscience will return the same unchanging verdict; but there is another point by which our adversaries are self-condemned. For seventeen long years you have been the absolute, the discretionary masters of France—that is your own expression. We will not inquire what you have done; how you have expended her blood and her treasures; what her honor and glory have become at your hands; we will not inquire as to how her prosperity and her commercial and financial integrity have fared, with the financial mines daily sprung under your very feet. The inquiry would be superfluous; but what judges better than we do is the confession of your own remorse. You have never dared to celebrate the 2d of December as a national solemnity, because you know the reprobation it would meet with. We will appropriate that anniversary. We mean to celebrate the day on every opportunity until the period of the great expiation comes to hand."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Times*, in an article on the Alabama claims, argues against the British government yielding to the new demand of Mr. Seward that the question of international law be submitted to the commission.

The *Times* says the American Commissioner will come committed against England, and claims that by national law the British Commissioner will be driven to the opposite view.

The *Times* regrets that Lord Stanly has been robbed of the glory of the settlement of these international difficulties, but is certain that Lord Clarendon, or whoever the foreign Secretary may be, will pursue the same policy.

LONDON, December 5.—Dr. Playfair, Liberal, is elected to the Commons for Edinburgh and St. Andrews.

The *Times* says the new Ministry will be complete this afternoon. It believes the following have been selected: Earl Russell, to have a seat without the portfolio; Earl Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Robert Lowe, Chancellor of Exchequer; Edward Caldwell, Secretary of War; John Bright, Secretary of State for India; Henry Woods, Lord High Chancellor; J. D. Coleridge, Solicitor: Gen. Fortesque, Chief Secretary of Ireland; H. C. E. Childers, First Lord of Admiralty.

Ministerial rumors are inconclusive. It is understood that Coleridge declines to hold office under Collyer. Pulmer is also excluded by his anti-disestablishment views. Mr. Moncriffe, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament for Edinburgh University.

LONDON, December 6.—The *Observer* gives the following as the list of members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet: Lord High Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood; President Privy Council, Lord Kimberly; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Russel; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robt. Lowe; first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Childers; Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon; Home Secretary, Henry A. Bruce; Secretary of War, Mr. Cardwell; Secretary for India, Duke of Argyle; Colonial Secretary, Earl Granville; Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue; President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Goschen; President of the Board of Trade, John Bright; Postmaster, General D. E. Grey; Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster, Charles P. Villiers; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, O'Hagan.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The Imperial newspaper urges the concession of every liberal reform to Cuba and the speedy settlement of the question of slavery, but says Spanish honor demands the suppression at any cost of the insurrection, which it declares was incited and kept alive by American filibusters. Carlist movements are organizing in Catalonia and Aragon. The provisional government has invited bids for the contract to lay a telegraphic cable between Cadiz, the Canaries and Cuba.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, December 5.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has made Baron Beust, the Prime Minister, a Count, as an acknowledgment of his valuable services.

TURKEY.

LONDON, December 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople states the Sublime Porte, at the solicitation of Russia, continues diplomatic relations with Greece, but has sent to the Greek Government an ultimatum which is supported by the great Powers.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, November 5.—The steamer Scotia from New York arrived this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 5.—*Evening*—Consols for money 92¼a92⅝, for account 92¼a92½. 5-20's quiet and easier at 64¾. Stocks flat, Erie 25½, Illinois Central 96¼, Atlantic and Great Western 37¾.

FRANKFORT, November 5.—Bonds 79⅝a79½.

LIVERPOOL, November 5.—Cotton lower and closing heavy; sales of 8,000 bales of middling uplands at 11d., Orleans at 11¼d. Breadstuffs heavy, with heavy quotations, and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Lard quiet at 65s., 5d.,. Bacon 55s. Produce, Common Raisins 6s., 3d., Spirits Turpentine quiet, quoted at 28s. Potroleum 53f.

ANTWERP, November 5.—Petroleum 53f.

HAVRE, November 5.—Cotton at 130 francs on spot, and 122 aflaat.

LONDON, November 5.—Market unchanged.

FRANKFORT, November 5.—*Evening*—5-20's closed flat.

PARIS, December 5.—*Evening.*—Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 70 francs 42 centimes.

HAVRE, December 5.—Cotton closed heavy, both on spot and to arrive; *tres ordinaire* in port, 129 francs; to arrive, 121 francs.

ANTWERP, December 5.—*Evening*—Petroleum closed easier, at 52¼a53 francs for standard white.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Convention at Cincinnati—Fourth Day's Proceedings—Resumption of Specie Payment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, December 5.—The Convention was called to order at twenty minutes past ten o'clock by President Fraley. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Moore, of the city.

Mr. Fraley, on behalf of the Executive Committee, replied that the Committee recommend Richmond, Va., as the place for holding the next Convention, which report was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials presented the credentials of Mr. Burwell, delegate from New Orleans, whereupon the member took his seat. The President, Mr. Fraley, opened the discussion this morning by responding for the Board of Trade of Philadelphia. He commenced by reading several propositions favoring resumption of specie payment after the first day of January, in the year 1870; also, that no further sales of gold shall be made under United States authority; that legal tender and national bank notes shall be receivable for duties on imports; that after July, 1870, legal notes shall be redeemable in gold. He thought that the greater part of the difficulty originated at the time of the adoption of the present system, but it has been greatly aggravated by the policy of the Government in respect to the payment of duties on imports in gold. He thought that had the duties been payable in legal tender, gold could have been procured for ten or twelve per cent. for all the purposes of the Government. He thought that a certain amount of contraction was necessary to bring about the result that would have been realized long ago under different management. He would not disturb the present rates of duties, but by receiving a portion of the duties in legal tender, and converting the notes so received, the contraction of the currency might be effected without serious disturbance of business. He thought that the notes of banks should be placed on the same footing as the legal tender notes of the Government. He would provide also for such gradual contraction of the currency of banks as would enable them to safely resume and not disturb business. A basis of one-third in specie is at all times sufficient to redeem the circulating notes of a bank, and would also be sufficient for the same purpose with the Government. He thought that under this system of calling upon the banks periodically to redeem a limited portion of their circulation, they would be reminded of the necessity of keeping on hand ample resources. He thought that on the first Monday in May, 1870, there would be found in the Treasury of the United States at least coin to the full amount of one-third of the notes in circulation. Should this, however, not be the case, the propositions provide for the sale of 10-40 five per cent. bonds for a sufficient supply.

Mr. G. B. Raum, of Cairo, said that he found a great difference of opinion as to the volume of the currency. It is the opinion of some that there is such a disparity between the paper currency and coin that specie payments cannot be safely resumed at an early day. He thought resumption could not be effected without great disaster. Where are you to get the ten millions a month for contraction? It must come from the business of the country. He was opposed to the enforcement of all contracts in coin before the general resumption of specie payments. The people of the country can resume specie payments so soon as the Government shall resume. We cannot expect to resume except by act of Congress.

Mr. Ropes held yesterday that the imports must be reduced so that the influx of gold will pay the balance to Europe. The great body of the people will not be likely to economize so long as they can be extravagant. He thought that the proper regulation of trade must be the result of legislation. The practice of letting foreign importers bring in goods, and then, when they find the market overstocked, to allow them them to withdraw them with the remission of duty, be continued, it will invariably cause overtrading and a fatal demand for coin to settle balances. Every importer should be compelled to pay duties absolutely. Let him import at his peril. [Applause.] The manufacturers of Europe have their factories in this country, and they import with perfect safety to themselves under the present system. The exportation of gold coin this year will amount to eighty million dollars. We have in a few years exported of gold to pay balances of trade one billion two hundred million dollars, and that, too, to pay for the rags which our people could just as well do without. Could we retain the coin in the country there would be no trouble about resumption.

Mr. Brown, of the Portland Board of Trade, was the next speaker. He was from a region that had suffered more than any other portion of the country, except the South. We believe in the ability of the Government to pay its debts according to the original understanding at the time they were created, and we are for immediately placing the credit of the country where it should be. The delegations of the noble States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania come here resolved to restore and sustain the credit of the nation.

Mr. B. T. Lanson, of Portland, Me., advocated the contraction of greenbacks and the expansion of bank currency. The Government has for five years sold gold through one channel, at Wall street. They have been in the "bear" business. He would have the Secretary of the Treasury, when he has a supply of gold, give notice to the Secretaries of War and Navy that they can purchase supplies with gold. This would not pour gold into Wall street. Our banks must be satisfied with smaller profits than they have been making. We should tell the banks that if they do not deal more fairly we will put the screws on.

Mr. Branch, of Richmond, said the substantial people of the South were all interested in the early resumption of specie payment. We of the South don't know much, but what we do know we know as well as anybody. We think we know more about depreciated currency than you do. He had paid $2,50 for a turkey and $15 for a barrel of flour. One of the worst effects of depreciated paper is the amount of labor taken from the productive power of the country, labor taken off in speculation. The gamblers of New York disorder the whole affairs of the country. We of the South have not half the amount of banking capital we had before the war. He presented a proposition for relief in this respect to the effect that one hundred millions were needed, and Congress should authorize the issue of that amount of bank paper in return for a similar amount of legal tenders secured by 5-20 bonds.

Mr. Allen, of St. Louis, said that the Board was about ready to take a vote on his proposition. He proposed to substitute the 1st of July for the 4th of July, 1870, as the proper time for resumption.

Mr. Toucey, of St. Louis, entered into a calculation to show that on a gold basis two hundred and eighty millions of legal tender would go as far in trade as four hundred million does at present. As long as Congress shall continue to shake business by as many resolutions and bills as there are members, there will be no settled order of business.

Gen. Stannard, of St. Louis, did not believe the time had come for fixing the any day on which to resume specie payments. A nation that under the troubles of the past seven years can maintain a currency within 33 per cent. gold, need never fear as to its future condition. He believed the declaration of resumption of specie payment at any given time would cripple all great enterprises of the country. He would be slow in disturbing the currency. He would encourage the building of the Pacific Roads. He thought ultimately we would be able to feed foreign people cheaper than they can feed themselves.

Mr. Kirkhans, of St. Louis, offered a resolution recommending the gradual decrease of the premium on gold by resuming specie payment of legal tender notes.

Mr. Drake, of St. Paul, said suspension at any moment was a national disgrace, and to continue it beyond the necessity of the case was a national crime. Now is the time to do our duty. The nation has the ability now to resume specie payment. Let a day for resumption be fixed and all classes will prepare for it. Suppose contraction should affect business. Somebody has got to be affected under any circumstances. He was opposed to any government circulation that would induce all sorts of speculation and eternally embarrassing the country.

Mr. Davis, of Toledo, did not believe gold enough could be had to keep up specie payment twenty days. He offered a resolution that the gold interest received by banks on bonds deposited should be kept until it shall amount to as much as they are required by law to keep, both of coin and greenbacks.

Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, said there was a time when the South took no interest in the payment of the public debt; but now she had accepted the situation, and New Orleans, as the second exporting city of the United States, is anxious for the resumption of specie payments at an early day.

Mr. Hazard, of Buffalo, offered a resolution for the gradual retiring of legal tenders and increasing the amount of gold in the Treasury.

Mr. Guthrie, of Buffalo, was against the immediate resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Gano, of Cincinnati, said that what had been said on the conservative side of the question was in the main his views.

After some explanation from the St. Louis delegation, Mr. Holton, of Milwaukee, moved to have the whole subject, with all the propositions, referred to a committee of seven, to consider them and report for a final vote.

Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, seconded the motion. The whole subject should go to a Committee.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, thought this the only way to get out of the subject.

Mr. Holton's motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Stranahan then offered a resolution asking Congress to fix a time for resumption. Referred.

Mr. Davis, of Toledo, moved the President's name be added to the Committee. Carried.

The President announced the Committee as follows: Messrs. Holton, of Milwaukee, Meyer, of St. Louis, Ropes, of Boston, Stranahan, of New York, Davis, of Toledo, Randolph, of Chicago, and Branch, of Richmond. The President, Mr. Fraley, was added.

Mr. Walbridge, by leave, addressed the Board on railroad matters.

After incidental proceedings the Board adjourned until Monday.

RICHMOND, VA.

Applying the Fourteenth Amendment—Interest on the State Debt—Jeff. Davis Case.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Dec. 5th.—It is understood to-day that it is the intention of Gen. Stoneman to proceed at once to apply the Fourteenth Amendment in filling the offices of clerks of courts and commonwealth attorneys in the State. A list of persons who are eligible is being prepared by the civil authorities.

It is officially stated that the July interest on the State debt, two per cent. will be paid on January 1st.

In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, Chief Justice gave a certificate of the division of the opinion on the motion to quash the Davis indictment. The case of Davis in this Court was then continued until the May term, in order that the motion to quash may be decided in the Supreme Court before the case is called again. The Court directed a renewal of the bail bond of the prisoner to be made.

DELAWARE.

The Pillory and Whipping Post at New Castle.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW CASTLE, Del., December 5.—Joseph Clechy, convicted of arson and larceny, stood in the pillory here one hour this morning and subsequently received thirty lashes. He was then sent back to jail for five years. Jonathan Graves, for larceny, stood in the pillory one hour. He subsequently received twenty lashes and was sent back to jail for six months. George Harris received twenty lashes for the larceny of five dollars and was sent back to jail. The crowd was not as large as usual on account of rainy weather.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TO "LITTLE BRIGHTS."

No mor al hand can scatter flowers,
To gleam o'er sorrow the mourner's way,
But 'mid as guil'd f om earthly bowers,
Are found as briefly bright as they;
For every fl wer born of earth,
Is doom'd to wither from its birth.

Yet, even these, if fed by dew,
Which silently descends from heaven,
Indebted for each bright r hue
To light its glorious sun has given—
And fr shened by its gentlest breeze,
Thus rear'd, e'en earthly flowers may please.

I will not say my youthful friend,
That such may fitting emblems be,
Of ough that I have ever penned,
Or now presume to offer thee;
But as thy bard my highest bliss,
Were to approximate to this:

To touch, to please, to win the heart,
To calm and virtuous feelings prone,
Not by mere rules of minstrel art
Or fancied genius of mine own,
But by those holier charms whose birth
Is caught from heaven, not of earth.

And were I gifted, then, O how
Would I thy path with flowers adorn!
When grief too often clouds my brow,
To find mine own has many a thorn,
Whose rankling wounds a pledge might be,
How little I could succor thee!

But there is balm in Gilead! There
The Good Physican may be found,
Whose love and mercy can prepare,
An antidote for every wound!
His hand can scatter flowers divine,
And faith in Him can make them thine.

ELIZABETH, Nov. 24, 1868. W. T. B.

EPHEMERIS.

—Rossini left $500,000 behind him.

—The Mormon chief fears paralysis.

—Antelope meat is a Chicago delicacy.

—Secret policemen number 540 in Paris.

—Dr. Bellows is advocating female suffrage.

—Patti wept when she heard of Rossini's death.

—Chicago has a panther loose in her suburbs.

—Mississippi has grown a thirteen-headed cabbage.

—England once had a female Calcraft, i. e. a hang woman.

—Washington looks forward to an unusual season of gaiety.

—On Christmas day there is to be a bear fight down in Kentucky.

—The last of the Mohegan Indians live in New London county, Conn.

—Grant and Colfax went to church together in Washington recently.

—John B. Gough will lecture this week in Boston on "Life in London."

—Cleveland houses sold 420,000 tons of Lake Superior iron ore last year.

—Rossini died on Friday. He always considered that an unlucky day.

—Booth is said to have made $24,000 by a two week's engagement in Chicago.

—John Allen's house now resounds to music which is not from angelic harps.

—The Georgia Minstrels, who were all negroes, have come to grief in Canada.

—In 1646 Massachusetts did a brisk business in trading Indians for negro slaves.

—In St. Louis they speak of Lo, the poor Indian as the "gentlemen without hats."

—Fourteen cents per bucket is what poor people in New York have to pay for coal.

—Vermont, during the last five years, has had one divorce for every twenty marriages.

—Ten cents per bushel is all the cornsellers get for their grain in Denton, Texas.

—Washington is much livelier than it was, as the Congressmen are coming in fast.

—Brigham Young is on the look out for a crop of nice young Mormons for sons-in-laws.

—Rev. Wm. C. Doane has been chosen Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Albany.

—Signor Boetti has made quite a successful *debut* at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

—Chicago thinks thirty-four miles of buildings is just about what she has built this season.

—Semmes lectured at Louisville recently on "The Winds, the Water Carriers of the Earth."

—Obaldia, the Panama rebel chief, rode out of existence tied by the heels to the tail of a lively horse.

—An exchange wants to know if Mrs. Bloomer still "pants" for fame. She lives at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

—There are said to be 103,500,000 hens in the United States who are capable of laying 18,250,000,000 eggs yearly.

—Twenty-three years ago Joseph Clement, was a local editor in Louisville, and he is is a local editor there still.

—Miss Kellogg is going to sing in Western New York, Western Pennsylvania would be glad to hear her, too.

—Paris has a new toy; it is a musical chair which regales one's ears with operatic strains, whenever it is sat upon.

—All the way from Chicago we hear that J. Edgar Thompson declines being a candidate for U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

—Some one anxious to get up a new sensation tells of two Nevada miners who fought a duel 700 feet below the earth's surface.

—Hartz, the illusionist, dissolved the illusions of a trick medium and the delusions of the trick-medium's audience in St. Louis not very long ago.

—Four or five men, including a nobleman, have been killed this season already, in England, by falls from their horses while fox-hunting.

—The citizens of New Orleans are about to try to so drain and embank the city, that yellow fever and inundations will be unknown in the future.

—The renowned Elihu Burritt had his pocket picked, recently, of seven hundred and fifty dollars, while at a public dinner in Birmingham, England.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons does not give such satisfaction as an actress as was expected of her. There is quite a number of American women who can act better.

—A Londoner is on the look out for a haunted house, and advertises the fact. He will pay a good price if the ghost is lively, but nothing if it isn't a ghost.

—Mr. Homan, one of the most eminent lawyers in Norway, married the youngest daughter of Ole Bull on the 15th of August last, and has now committed suicide.

—The owners of the collieries in the Schuylkill region are about to strike and stop their works. The price of coal has fallen so that they can't afford to pay the present high wages and the strikers of last year will be able to find how it feels to be struck.

—The musical critic of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks Bateman has sadly vitiated Philadelphia taste and rendered Philadelphia audiences unjustly uncritical.

—Mrs. Dietrich, in New Orleans, is a widow; she has been a widow twice before, and all three of her husbands have committed suicide. She is a dangerous woman.

—In 1855 James E. Cromwell was sentenced to solitary confinement for life in the Michigan Penitentiary for murder. He died on November 10th of the present year.

—On Christmas eve, Edwin Booth's new theatre will be opened and perhaps at the same time will be opened a new era of popularity and success for the legitimate drama.

—We are getting once more to be a cotton-growing people. Fifty-five per cent of the amount of that staple carried into England during the first nine months of 1868, came from the United States.

—One report says Tamberlik, the tenor, is to sing this winter in Paris, as another says he has been made a Colonel in the Spanish army. If we believe both we must also believe that the Colonel's duties are not onerous.

—Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy Washington banker, has determined to erect an asylum suitable for the accommodation of "sixty aged indigent females of respectability," with a permanent endowment sufficient for their confortable support.

—On November 18th, at the house of the late Baron Rothschild, in Paris, 15,000 poor persons were each presented with a twenty franc piece, about four dollars in gold, making the munificent sum of sixty thousand dollars in gold.

—Mexican bandits stop stage coaches, and take all the luggage, all the valuables of the passengers, strip them of all their clothes, and then if they don't want to kill them, or to take them prisoners, the coach goes on its way with its cargo of nudity.

—Winthrop, Me., professes to have a cat fifty-two years old. In her youth she was of a roving disposition and took three voyages to the West Indies. Latterly she has been a quiet and respectable cat-izen, as she should be who has been the mother of 255 kittens.

—A little girl, thirteen years of age, was seized by an alligator near Bayou Sara, La. a few days since, and a black boy, who attempted to rescue her, and for that purpose pursued the monster into the water, was himself seized by another alligator and devoured.

—It is interesting to know the peculiarities and ecccentricities of the great. An exchange says: "The Empress Eugenie has lately abandoned amethysts, and now wears only diamonds." It is, we think, a a bad season of the year to wear only diamonds, a costume more fitted for the baths at Biaritz or Vichy.

—Mr. Griswold made a very handsome run for Governor of the State of New York, even allowing all the fraudulent votes cast for Hoffman. Griswold's vote was 408,099 or nearly 42,000 more than Governor Fenton received in 1866, when he polled the largest vote ever given to any Republican candidate for Governor.

—Here is General Grant's hit at the New York illegal voting. During his recent visit North, a six year old boy remarked, as he shook hands with General Grant, "I am a Republican, and sorry I could'nt vote for you." The General replied, "Well, my brave little fellow, you had as good a right to vote as many who did."

—There are three books considered absolutely perfect and free from typographical errors. These are: an Oxford Bible, the perfection being attained by means of the standing reward of a guinea for the discovery of a mistake; an edition of Horace, published in London and Leipsic; and an American reprint of Dante.

Planchette.

A "Reformed Planchettist" makes the following revelations in *Harper's Magazine:*

I have little more to say, and surely nothing further to confess. I have truthfully given my experience, and if it be of use to any of my fellows, that knowledge is guerdon sufficient. A reformed Planchettist, I eat better, drink better, and sleep better than while pursuing my evil practices. My conscience is more at rest, and I no longer have troubled dreams. Let this encourage those who are still under the dominion of the destroyer to emancipate themselves.

It is useless to tell me that there is anything in Planchette, or that by its aid every man may become his own medium; I've been there. When you can pat a terrapin on the back and get him to respond in Coptic with his tail, 'twill be time to persuade me that a block of wood can be charged sufficiently to write sentences. Mine was charged (it stands charged against me, I believe, to this day,) but it would only write when I moved it, and then it wrote precisely what I dictated. That persons write "unconsciously" I do not believe. As well tell me that a man might pick pockets without knowing it. Nor am I at all prepared to believe the assertions of those who declare that "they do not move the board." I know what operators will do in such cases; I know the distortion, the disregard of truth, which association with this immoral board superinduces.

I have seen charming young ladies, whose word I would take on anything else in life (even if they protested they were not engaged,) who would not fib if you asked them if their curls were false, or if the red of their lips was natural, sit up with both hands on Planchette—fortified in falsehood by the contact—and lie like lawyers. Bring me any two professors of the art—young ladies, for men are not to be believed under any circumstances—not too far gone to be sensible to some moral compunction, who will put one hand on Planchette and the other on the Bible—establishing a sort of galvanic connection between the negative and positive poles of truth, so to speak—and swear (as Elia says the custom of resorting to an oath in extreme cases has introduced into the laxer sort of minds the notion of two kinds of truth,) that they do not write the messages they promulgate, and I will discuss whether they do or not seriously. Until then I do not recant one single expression, but stand firm by these confessions.

A HUSBAND in Obion county, Tennessee, has recently been furnished with triplets, all feminine, and has named them Faith, Hope and Charity.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN!

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
A FULL SET FOR $8,

AT DR. SCOTT'S.

378 PENN STREET, 2D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF GENUINE VULCANITE. my9:d&T

GAS FIXTURES

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers,
AND LAMP GOODS.
Also, CARBON AND LUBRICATING OILS,
BENZINE, &c.
No. 147 Wood Street.
se9:n22 Between 5th and 6th Avenues.

CONFECTIONERIES.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CREAM CANDIES AND TAFFIES,
And dealer in all kinds of FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, SAUCES, JELLIES, &c., &c.
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PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,
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The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $550 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

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100 WOOD STREET.

CHINA, GLASS AND
QUEENSWARE,
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PARIAN STATUETTES,
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And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety.
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(Late Cutter with W. Hespenheide,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
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NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
Just received by HENRY MEYER.
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THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION.
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
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IT HAS NO EQUAL,
BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD, AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST.
Agents wanted to sell this Machine.
CHAS. C. BALSLEY,
Agent for Western Pennsylvania.
Corner FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, over Richardson's Jewelry Store. o64

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WALL PAPERS,
For Halls, Parlors and Chambers,
NOW OPENING, AT
107 Market St., near Fifth Ave.,
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
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Office and Manufactory—240 REBECCA ST., Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended to. je22:r98

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DYER AND SCOURER.
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Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.,
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Nos. 180 and 182 Federal
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AT $1.25—GOLD MIXED WATERPROOF CLOTH.
AT 31c.—DOUBLE WIDTH WOOL PLAID.
AT 18½c.—PLAID POPLINS.
AT 12½c.—DARK DELAINES, good style and quality.
AT 12½c.—EXTRA GOOD BLEACHED MUSLIN.
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AT 8½c.—GOOD DARK CALICO.
AT 50c.—HOOP SHIRTS, WELL MADE.
AT 70c.—CHILDREN'S PLAID SHAWLS,
BLACK WATERPROOF CLOTH.
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GOLD MIXED WATERPROOF CLOTH.
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BLACK AND COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS.
BLACK ALPACAS AND LUSTRES.
SILK MIXED POPLINS, &c.,

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MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
WILL OPEN TO THE
WHOLESALE TRADE
on or about TUESDAY, December 1st, and the
RETAIL TRADE
on THURSDAY, December 3d, one of the FINEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
ever brought to this city, consisting of
FANCY WORK BOXES, LADIES NECESSARIES, WATCH STANDS,
JEWELRY BOXES, GLOVE BOXES, PERFUME STANDS.
A fine lot of WAX and CHINA DOLLS,
FANCY SETTS, PINS AND EAR-RINGS,
CIGAR STANDS. Also, CIGAR CASES.
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Remember the place
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
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NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE,
THE NEW SKIRT,
"LE PANIER PERFECTION."
"THE FAVORITE." "THE POPULAR."
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THOMPSON'S TWIN SPRING,
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THE NEW GORED OVER SKIRT, "BELLE HELENE," richly embroidered; an elegant street or Skating Skirt.
RICH RIBBONS FOR BOWS, SCARFS AND SASHES.
ROMAN STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
SATINS, all shades and widths.
FLOWERS, PLUMES, HATS AND BONNETS.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.
The richest and latest novelties in GIMPS, FRINGES AND BUTTONS.
We especially direct attention to the great excellence of the HARRIS SEAMLESS (Rouillon) KID GLOVES over all others, and for which we are the Sole Agents.
A complete line of GENTLEMEN'S "STAR" SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
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ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER
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Undisputably the best in use. NEW IMPROVEMENTS, Patented Nov. 26th, 1867, and April 21st, 1868. Everything relating to billiards of the best quality and lowest prices always on hand.
Our NEW CUE TRIMMER, Patented May 5th, 1868, price $2.50—a great success.
Illustrated price lists sent on application. Address
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STOCKINGS,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
WHITE COUNTRY BLANKETS,
HEAVY COUNTRY FLANNELS.
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
FINE WHITE FLANNELS,
Gored Felt Skirts,
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WHOLESALE
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AT EASTERN PRICES,
NO. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,
52 ST. CLAIR STREET,
Have just opened a a beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for useful presents, which they are selling at lower prices than can be found in the city.
POPLINS, DELAINES,
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Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Gents.
Every description of DRY GOODS at lowest eastern prices.
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LADIES' CLOAKINGS—Large assortment.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS.
IRISH POPLIN—$1.00 per yard.
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Large assortment of PLAIDS.
Full stock of DRESS GOODS, at Lowest Eastern Prices.
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NEW GOODS.
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BLACK SILKS.
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168. 168.

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(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
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OUR REGULAR DECEMBER CLEARANCE SALE is now fully inaugurated, at prices that secure BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER BEFORE, in
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Good Carpets for 25 cents a Yard.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
AND COMPANY,
No. 23 Fifth Street.

REDUCTION!!
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
&c., &c.
We offer our stock at reduced prices for a SHORT TIME before commencing to take stock. Now is the time to buy.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
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DECEMBER 1868.
FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CARPETS
AT RETAIL
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
We offer FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY our goods at a large reduction from regular rates. Our stock is full and complete in all departments, and we shall sell the best qualities and styles of Carpets at prices at which we cannot replace them, giving our customers an opportunity of obtaining Bargains that may never be offered again. This special sale will continue only until the time of taking our annual inventory of stock at the end of this month.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
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TAKING STOCK.
PRICES OF CARPETS
GREATLY REDUCED!
Our Stock is now unusually large and well assorted in every line.
We offer great inducements to buy now.
M'CALLUM BROTHERS,
51 FIFTH AVENUE.
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WM. MILLER,
(Late Miller & Ricketson,)
Nos. 221 AND 223,
Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets
Offer to the trade at Low Figures:
150 pkgs. of NEW MACKEREL, in barrels halves, quarters and kits.
100 chests choice YOUNG HYSON, JAPAN and IMPERIAL TEAS.
50 sacks choice RANGOON RICE.
25 bbls. choice CAROLINA RICE.
75 bbls. LONG ISLAND SYRUP.
50 bbls. SYRUP, choice brands.
100 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES.
50 bbls. BERMUDA MOLASSES.
200 bbls. REFINED SUGAR.
75 hhds. PORTO RICO, CUBA and DEMARARA SUGARS.
200 bags RIO COFFEE.
50 bags JAVA and LAGUAYRA COFFEES.
100 cases IMPORTED CLARET.
250 cases MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE WINES.
SCOTCH ALE and LONDON PORTER constantly on hand.

500 BUSHELS
PRIME SOUTHERN RED WHEAT,
To arrive and for sale by
se15 McBANE & ANJER.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 5, 1868.

There is no improvement to note in the tone of the general markets and business generally continues dull, and stagnated, and the feeling of uncertainty and irregularity which has prevailed for some time past still continues. For some few articles, there is a slight improvement in the demand, but this is the exceptional, for as a general thing the demand for all of the leading commodities is very light and restricted almost entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand is rather better, but prices are unchanged at 70 to 75 in kegs, and 80 to 85 in crocks.

APPLES—Continue to meet with a good demand, and under the influence of diminished arrivals, prices are well sustained, and tending upward—$3 to $4,50 per bbl.

BUTTER—In fair demand, and steady with regular sales, of prime to choice Roll at 35 to 40c.

BEANS—$3,50 to $3,75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½ cents.

CIDER—Dull: $6 to $8 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—In limited supply, and held firmly at $20to $25 per bbl, for fair to prime Eastern Cultivated.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged, ranging all the way from 15 to 20, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—In rather better demand but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 12 for qnarters, and 14 to 15 for halves, and Apples at 9 to 11c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged; 30 to 32c for limed, and 33c to 35c for fresh packed.

POTATOES—The demand is rather better, and with diminished arrivals, the market is firmer; we now quote at 75c, on track, and 80 to 85c, in store.

HAY—Baled Hay is dull and unchanged; may be quoted on wharf at $18 to $24, as to quality.

HOMINY—$6,50 to $7 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $1,25 to $1,50 per bushel.

GRAIN—Wheat is in rather better demand, and we can report a salo of 800 bushs prime Winter at $1,85, a slight advance. Oats quiet but steady and unchanged; sales on track and on wharf at 62 to 63c, and in store at 65c to 66c. There is an improved demand for New Corn, with sales of prime on track at 75c, and 80 to 85c for small lots in store. For Rye there is considerable inquiry, but buyers are very scarce at anything over $1,40; at that figure, however, there is a good demand. Barley is held with more tenacity, but buyers are scarce at much of an advance, and most of the large brewers and malsters are pretty well supplied. Some few small sales of prime Spring have been made during the week at $2, but, as yet, no considerable amount could be disposed of at that price.

LARD—The demand is fair, and we can report sales of prime kettle rendered at 16½c.

LARD OIL—Is in better supply, though No. 1 Winter Strained is still quoted at $1,47 to $1,50.

TALLOW—Rendered, 11½.

MESS PORK—Very dull; quoted at $25,50 to $26 per barrel, for new.

FEATHERS—Sales to the trade at 75 to 80 for live geese, and 85 to 90 in a retail way.

FLOUR—The market has been very quiet all week, and with only a moderate demand, prices reman unchanged. Western Flours are still quoted at $7,50 to $8,00 for Spring, and $9,00 to $9,50 for Winter. The Pearl Mill quote their brands, made of the best Wheat, as follows: Extra Family Flour, in barrels, at $9,50, and, in sacks, $9,20 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,20, and, in sacks, $9,80 per barrel; Spring Wheat Flour, in barrels, $8,00, and, in sacks, $7,70 per barrel. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra Family, (Winter) in barrels, $9,50, and, in sacks, $9,20 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,00, and, in sacks, $9,70 per barrel, and Spring, $8,00, in barrels, and $7,70, in sacks, per barrel.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at $1 to $1,05 per gallon.

New York Produce Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 5.—Cotton a shade heavy and lower: sales of 1,200 bales at 24½ a24¾c for middling uplands, chiefly 24½c. Flour—receipts, 11,152 bbls; the market is a shade better on low grades; sales of 8,700 bbls at $5,65a6,10 for superfine State and western; $6,65a7,15 for extra State; $6,50a 7,50 for extra western; $8,10a9,75 for white wheat extra; $6,80a9 for R. H. O.; $7,50a9 for extra St. Louis; $10a12,50 for good to choice do; closing dull. California quiet; sales of 200 sacks at $6,75a9,75, via Horn; $10,75a12 via Isthmus. Rye flour very firm; sales of 250 bbls at $6,50a8,50. Corn Meal quiet. Wheat—receipts, 43,147 bush; the market is a shade better and scarcely so firm; sales of 14,000 bush at $1,49a1,53 for very inferior to fair No. 2 spring; $1,84 for winter amber State; white California at private terms. Rye steady; sales of 8,500 bush western at $1,50. Barley dull; 8,500 bush four rowed State at $2,15, on time. Barley Malt quiet. Corn; receipts 22,000 bush; market a shade better, with a moderate business, part for export; sales of 46,000 bush; at $1,11a1,14 for unsound; $1,14½a 1,17 for sound mixed western, and $1,12 for white southern. Oats; receipts 22,175 bush; market 3a4c better, but not very active; sales of 66,000 bush, at 77a78c for western and 80c for very choice State. Rice dull. Coffee steady; sales of 600 bags of Rio on private terms. Sugar quiet; sales of 200 of Cuba at 11a11½c. Molasses quiet; sales of 100 hhds Cuba at 46a47c. Petroleum quiet, at 16¾a17¼c for crude and 31¼a31¾c for refined bonded. Hops quiet, at 10a25c for American. Coal quiet. Leather steady and unchanged. Wool quiet and steady; sales of 34,000 lbs, at 33a38c for unwashed fleece; 45c for low western; 48c for No. 1 Ohio; 50a51c for extra Ohio; 53c for double extra Michigan; 54c for double extra Ohio; 58c for scoured; 28a47½c for pulled, and 55c for tubbed. Linseed Oil quiet, at 92a 94c on the spot and 95a97c for future delivery. Sheathing Copper quiet, at 33c for Ingot. Copper unsettled and higher, at 24a 24½c for all kinds. Pig Iron scarcely so firm at 40a45 for Scotch and 34a43 for American. Bar nominal, at 90a95 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 11¼ a12¼ for Russia. Nails a shade easier, at 5¼a5½ for cut, 7 for clinch and 27a30 for horse shoe. Pork nominally unchanged; sales 800 bbls at $25,62a26 for new mess, $25,75a26 for old do., $19,75a20,50 for prime, $21,50a22,50 for prime mess. Beef steady and quiet; sales 225 bbls at $13a16,50 for new plain, $16a20 for new extra mess, Pierce beef. Hams firmer; sales 150 bbls at 30a32. Cut meats steady; sales 146 packages at 11a11¼: middles more active and firm; sales 900 bales Cumberland cut short ribbed, January, at 12a13; 70 boxes short ribbed on spot, at 14a14¼; 40 boxes long clear, at 14c; 50 boxes Cumberland Cut at 14¼c. Lard firm and quiet; sales 475 tierces at 14¼a15½ for steam, 15¾a15¾ for kettle rendered. Butter firm at 25a40 for Ohio, 40a50 for State. Cheese firm at 14a19c. Freights to Liverpool dull; engagements for 15,000 bush Corn at 6d. per steam.

LATEST.—Flour closed quiet and firm for low grades, and dull and heavy for medium and good grades. Wheat; extra, very firm and in moderate home demand. Rye steady at $1,50 for western. Pork nominal at $25,50a25,75 for mess. Beef quiet and steady; cut meats in moderate request and unchanged; bacon firm, with pretty good inquiry. Lard steady at 15¼a 15¾c for good to prime steam. Eggs are steady at 38a40c.

St. Louis Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—Cattle; the better qualities are in light supply and prices range $2,25a6,00 gross. Hogs active and prices maintained at $7,00a7,65, and a small lot averaging 350 lbs at $8; receipts of 700 head.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 136⅛@136¼.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 5, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy, 5@7 per cent on call. Gold is decidedly higher under European rumors, opened at 135⅛, advanced to 136⅝, and closed at 136⅛@136¼. Cash gold abundant.

BANK STATEMENT.

Bank statements is less favorable than expected. Loans, $259,491,905; Increase, $5,105,848; Specie, $17,644,21; Increase, $1,857,987; Circulation, $3,425,378; Decrease, $29,804, Eeposits, $189,842,457. Increase, $2,424,982; Legal Tenders, $59,249,476; Decrease 0294,773. The increase of loans is due to the purchase of Government Bonds by Banks.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong under the rise in gold and more active. Business coupons '81, 115⅝@118¼; do. '62, 110⅜@111¼; do. '64, 107⅝@108; do. '65, 108⅜@108½; do. new, 110⅞@110⅞; do. '67, 110½a111; do. '68, 111@111¼: 10-40's, 105⅛@105⅞.

STOCKS.

In the Railway market New York Central continues to be the leading stock, and has declined to 135¾, on rumors of more legal proceedings. The remainder of the list has fallen, in sympathy with the break in New York Central. Northwestern shares are weak, under the report that an injunction has been obtained restraining the company from paying dividends on common stock. No injunction has yet been served on the company. The transfer books closed to-day. Cleveland and Pittsburgh sold freely at a decline, under the report that the transfer books were to be closed to-day, and the Erie party, having got control of the stock, were selling out. An injunction is said to be contemplated to prevent the Hudson River Company from dividing $2,-100,000 of stock among stockholders, at present announced for distribution. Border State Bonds dull without marked change. Express Stocks inactive.

5:30 PRICES:—Cumberland, 37¾@38; Canton, 48¾@49; Wells Express, 26@26½; American, 44; Adams, 48½; United States, 45¼@46; Merchants Union, 16¼@16½; Quicksilver, 22¼@22½; Mariposa, 5@6; preferred, 21@21½; Pacific Mail, 116½@ 116¾; Western Union Telegraph, 37@37½; New York Central, 124¼@142½; Erie 36¾ @37; preferred, 57@60; Hudson, 127½@ 128; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 27; Reading, 98¼@98½; Terre Haute, 39@40; do. preferred, 61; Wabash, 56¾@57¼; do. preferred, 69½; St. Paul, 65¾@66; do. preferred, 84@ 84¼; Fort Wayne 111¼@111½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¼@30¼; Michigan Central, 119½@120; Michigan Southern, 88⅛@88¼; Illinois Central, 144; Pittsburgh, 84½@86¾; Toledo, 101½@101¾; Rock Island, 108¼@ 108¾; Northwestern, 78¾@79; do. preferred, 82@82¼; Missouri 6s, 89; new Tennessees, 68; North Carolina, 63@63¾; Boston Water Power, 15@15¼.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares dull. Gregory, 525@530.

EXPORTS.

Exports of gold to-day $5,717; for the week, $230,432.

IMPORTS.

Imports for the week of dry goods, $981,-508; general merchandize. $3,917,729.

COPPER STOCKS.

Copper shares at Boston—Calumet, 50; Copper Falls, 15¾; Franklin, 14; Hancock, 4; Minnesota, 2; Quincy, 16.

SUB-TREASURY MATTERS.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $1,481,823; Payments, $995,641; Balance, $88,482,011.

Chicago Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 5.—Eastern Exchange is in better supply and active, buying at 1-10 per cent. discount, and selling at 1-10 premium. Flour is firm and less active, with sales of spring extras at $5,75. Wheat is less active and firmer, with sales of No. 1 at $1,24a1,25, and No. 2 at $1,15a 1,16; the market closing at $1,15¾a1,16 for No. 2; sales were made of No. 2 since 'Change at $1,16. Corn; old is inactive and nominal, with sales at 75c for No. 1, and 70c for No. 2; new corn is quiet and ½c lower, with sales being made at 51a52c, the market closing at 51½a52c; new, kiln dried is a shade easier, with sales of No. 1 at 60a 61½c, rejected at 67¼a58c; there was nothing done in corn after 'Change. Oats is in fair demand, firmer and ½c higher, with sales being made at 45½c. Rye is quiet, firm and ½c higher, with sales of No. 1 at $1,I4, and No. 2 at $1,12. Barley is a shade firmer and quiet, with sales of No. 2 at $1,59a1,60, closing at $1,48a1,60 for old and new. Highwines are held at 94c, with sales being made very readily. Provisions are active, with sales of mess Pork at $22,25 a23 cash, and $22a22,50, seller for February, and extra to prime sold at $17. Green Hams are quiet at 11½c. Bulk Meats are fairly active and firm; no sales reported. Lard is steady and firm, with sales being made at 14a14¼c for prime steam rendered. Dressed Hogs are firmer and quiet, with sales at $9a9,25. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours amounted to 9,366 barrels flour, 29,749 bushels wheat, 66,012 bushels corn, 20,766 bushels oats, 2,545 bushels rye, 37,412 bushels barley, and 1,428 head of hogs. The shipments for the same time were 7,390 barrels flour, 9,031 bushels wheat, 14,639 bushels corn, 1,693 bushels oats, 1,180 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, and 5,283 head of hogs.

Cincinnati Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 5.—The Flour market is dull and drooping; family is quoted at $7,50a7,75. Wheat is dull and is selling at $1,78 for No. 1 red. Corn is quiet at 63c. Oats are firmer at 62a63c. Rye is quiet and unchanged; sales are reported at $1,28a1,30. Barley is steady and the best quality sells at $2,25 to $2,30, on time. The Cotton market is dull and prices are nominal at 23c for middling. Whisky is held firmly at $1, but buyers are offering only 98c. Pork sold at $23; but holders asked $23,50 at the close. Bulk Meats are in but a limited demand; shoulders sold at 8½c for loose; sides, 12a12¼c for clear rib and clear, loose. Lard was held firmly at 13¾a 14¾c for prime steam and kettle, but the demand is light. Butter is steady at 38a a39c, the receipts were light. Cheese is in good demand at 17a18c. Apples are in large supply and the market is dull at $2,25 a4,50 per bbl. Coffee is steady at 21a23c. Sugar is dull and prices are declining; raw at 12¼c to 14c; half refined, 15a16¼c for the best grades of soft and hard. Linseed Oil is firm at 96a98c, the latter rate being paid for small lots. Lard Oil is firm at $1,30a 1,35. The Money market closed at 10a12c. Gold is quoted at 135¼, buying.

St. Louis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—Tobacco; offerings small and prices unchanged. Cotton; sales of ordinary to low middling at 19a 21½c. Hemp—sales of undressed at $1,05a 1,10. Flour steady and firm for low grades and in good demand, on Eastern account, for choice, treble extras and fancy; sales of superfine at $5a6,25, extra at $6,50, double extra at $7a7,50, treble extra at $8a8,75, and fancy at $10a10,50. Wheat weak and drooping at $1,60a2,00 for strictly prime to fancy fall, and $1,30 for No. 2 spring. Corn heavy and lower at 63a70c. Oats heavy and easier at 53a55c. Barley steady, firm and more doing; prime to choice Iowa spring $1,75a 2,00, and Missouri fall $2,50. Rye firm and better at $1,18a1,20. Pork firm but dull at $22,50a23,00. Bulk Meats—dry salt shoulders 9a9¼c, clear sides 13c. Sweet pickled Hams sold at 11½. Bacon quiet and unchanged; clear rib 16c, clear sides 16¾c. Lard steady and firm at 14c for choice and 14c for tierce. Whisky steady at 95c. Receipts—3,200 bbls flour, 12,300 bus wheat, 800 bus rye.

New York Dry Goods Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 5.—Owing to the storm the market was extremely dull and somewhat depressed for certain styles of plain cottons and fancy woolen goods, but for the principal makes of leading cotton fabrics prices are generally steady at 15a 15½c for Standard Brown Sheetings, and 12a12½c for Standard Prints; 7¼a7⅝c for Printing Cloths; 25c for New York Mills Muslins; 20c for Mystic Lake do: 16c for Masonville; 13½c for Hope; 32½c for Utica five-fourth Sheetings, bleached; 37½c for do. six-fourths; 62½c for do. nine-fourths, 67½c for do. ten-fourths. Mous Delaanes steady at 19c for Sprngues, and 21c for new styles of Pacific and other leading makes. Amoskeag Denims bring 29c; Workingmans, 28½c; York, 29c. Harvester Stripes sell at 22½c; American at 14a15c, and Pittsfield at 10½c. Great Falls A Grain Bags steady at 37½c, and Stark A at 41c.

New Orleans Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Flour is quiet at $6,62a6,78 for superfine; $7 for double extra, and treble extra is unchanged. Corn in fair demand but lower at 77a78c. Oats firm at 62c. Bran is dull and unchanged. Hay, prime and choice scarce, but fair at $20a21. Pork in request at $25,50. Bacon firmer at 12c for shoulders; 16c for clear rib sides, and 18¾c for clear sides. Lard quiet and firm at 16a16½c for tierce, and 17 for keg. Sugar firm, receipts all sold, at 8c for common; 12c for prime, and 11¾a12½c for yellow clarified. Molasses firm at 47c for common, and 62c for choice. Whisky quiet at $1a1,02½ for western Coffee firm at 14a14¾c for fair, and 16¼a17c for prime. Cotton easier at 22¾a22¾c for middling; sales 2,600 bales; movements stopped by rumors of disturbance at Paris; receipts $,731; exports 3,041 bales.

Cleveland Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, December 5.—Flour steady and unchanged; city made triple extra white $11,25a11,50; double extra amber $9,50 a9,75; double extra red winter $8,25a8,50; double extra spring $7,50a7,75; extra spring $7a7,25; country made double extra red and amber $8a8,75; double extra spring $7a8; double extra white $10a10,75. Wheat firm and higher; No 1 red winter $1,83a1,85; No 2 do $1,65a1,67. Corn lower; sales old No 1 shelled at 97c; new shelled 75a80c, according to quality. Oats very quiet and steady, at 69a70c for No 1. Rye dull but firm: No 1 held at $1,38a1,40; No 2 $1,33a 1,35. Barley quiet and steady at $2a2,05 for No 1 Canada; No 2 State nominal. Petroleum firmer but without change; refined firm at 27½c in car lots, and 29a30c in job.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 5.—The Cattle market is steady for Beef Cattle which are in fair demand at $3,50a6,50, gross, for common to prime, and $7a7,25 for extra large and fat. Hogs are active and the supply is wholly inadequate to the demand: live sell at $7,50a8; dressed at $9,25a9,60; the receipts were 5,300 head. Sheep are steady at $2,50a3,50 for the lower grades; $4a5,50 for prime to extra.

CINCINNATI, December 5—*Evening.*—Hogs advanced to $7,60a8,25, gross, and $9,40a9,75, net, and the was bare. Gold 135¾ buying. Exchange very dull, at ⅛ discount buying.

Buffalo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUFFALO, December 5.—The receipts were as follows: flour, 600 barrels; 6,000 bushels of corn; 10,000 bushels of oats. The Flour market was steady and sales are reported of 500 barrels city ground at $7a 7,50. Wheat is nominally unchanged, and sales are reported of five car loads white Canada at $2,14, bagged; two cars of No. 2 Chicago, $1,40. Corn, sales were made in car lots at $1a1,02 for old western. Oats are firm and sellers are asking 65c for car lots of western. Rye is held at $1,47. Barley is nominal at $2. Lard, Pork and Highwines remain unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—Flour dull but prices are unchanged. Wheat higher, at $1,25½ for No. 1; $1,16 for No. 2. Oats firmer, at 47½c for No. 2. Corn nominal, at 62c for new. Rye lower, at $1,07 for No. 1. Barley steady, at $1,48 for No. 2. Receipts, 2,000 bbls flour, 36,000 bush wheat, 7,000 bush oats, 2,000 bush corn, 1,000 bush rye. Shipments, 4,000 bbls flour, 4,500 bush wheat, 300 bush corn, 1,000 bush rye.

Toledo Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TOLEDO, Dec. 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat from 1 to 2 lower, closing firmer; No. 1 white Michigan $2,04; white Michigan $1,81 to $1,82; amber $1,70 to $1,78; Laport spring $1,20; No. 3 red $1,08. Corn dull, old 5 and new 2 lower; No. 1 85c; new rejected 65c; new condemned 58c. Oats 1 better; Michigan No. 1, 58c to 58¼c. No. 2 57. Rye unchanged, No, 2, $1,25. Barley quiet. Dressed hogs 9 to 9½c.

Louisville Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—Tobacco—sales 26 hhds low grades, new crop, at 4¼a 14½c. Cotton at 22c. Hogs at 7¾a8¼c, gross. Mess Pork at $23,50a24. Bulk Meats; shoulders at 9¼a9½c; clear ribbed sides at 13¼c, and clear sides at 13 c. Lard—tierce at 15¼. Grain unchanged. Whisky, raw, at $1. Receipts Cotton for the week—8,552 bales.

Philadelphia Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Flour greatly depressed and quotations barely maintained. Wheat dull and weak; red, $1,90a2,05; amber $2,10a2,15. Corn dull, unsettled and lower; yellow, $1,20a1,22; new, 90ca$1,00. Rye steady at $1,55. Oats, 69a70 for western. Petroleum quiet; crude, 16c, in bulk; refined, 29a29½. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, $1,04.

Memphis Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, December 5.—Cotton quiet and nominally unchanged; receipts, 1,126 bales; exports, 1,137 bales. Flour quiet. Corn 70c. Oats 63a65c. Hay $22. Bran 22a 23c. Pork $23,25a23,50. Lard 16¾c. Bacon in light demand; shoulders 13¼c; clear sides 18¼c. Bulk Meats; shoulders 10a 10¼c; clear sides 14a14¼c.

Baltimore Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, December 5.—Flour dull but firm and unchanged. Wheat dull, with sales of prime to choice red at $2,25a 2,40. Corn dull and lower; prime white 70a75c. Rye dull; prime $1,40a1,45. Mess Pork firm at $26,00a26,50. Bacon—supply light; shoulders 14c, rib sides 17c, clear sides 17½c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 5.—Cattle dull, and sales were made at $4a5 for poor to good cows, and $5,62a6 for light shipping steers. Hogs are firm and active, and prices ranged at $7,15a7,18 for fancy lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 5.—12 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 6 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 6 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 100 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenham; 1 car oats, Adams & Thursby; 11 bdls woodenware, B F Beach; 50 bbls flour, John Shepard; 3 bbls chestnuts, H Rea Jr; 1 bbl tallow, Seibert & Berg; 650 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 2 cars wheat, 3 do rye, T. Moore & Son; 200 bbls flour, owner; 3 bbls alcohol, J Adler & Co; 10 bbls oil, J C Mattern; 5 do do, 1 car meat, E H Myers & Co; 2 cars wheat, Jas Craig; 1 car middlings, S B Floyd & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt & Wilson; 100 do do, Leghmyer & Voskamp; 3 cars barley, J M Carson & Co; 50 bbls highwines, Shipton & Wallace; 100 bbls flour, E Heazleton.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R., December 5.—300 bbls oil, Forsyth & Bro; 520 do do, Fisher & Bro; c0 do do, Jas Wilkins; 120 do do, D M Edgerton; 4 cars metal, H Woodsides; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 2 cars stone, Honderson, Alexander & Co; 5 do limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 19 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 2 cars stone, B Burns; 24 sks rye, Scott & Gisal; 176 oil bbls oil, McCreery & Co; 50 sks oets, Graham & Co; 1 bx butter, L J Blanchard; 30 sks buckwheat flour, M W Raukin; 11 bbls onions, H Riddle.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 5.—49 bbls cider, A C Goldrich; 2 bbls eggs, 1 box butter, Geo Gerst; 1 car barley, M Herdst & Co; 75 bbls flour, S C McMasters; 240 bdls paper, Frazier & Metzgar; 1 car metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 3 cars barley, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do do, M P Adams & Bro; 1 car barley, G Seidle; 6 kgs apple butter, M Weil & Co; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 car lumber, J Nanz & Co; 23 bbls apples, J Herbert; 26 sks flaxseed, Ewer, Hamilton & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 5.—11cars blooms, J Moorhead; 2 do copper, T M Howe; 2 do barley, W J Meek; 3 do iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 4 casks pearls, J M Lindsay; 188 sks potatoes, 71 bbls apples, Hulett & Bro; 3 bbls wine, N Grazier; 26 bags barley, Thomas Collins; 4 kgs lard, 1 bbl dry apples, Carter, McGrew & Co; 17 pkgs dried peaches, Vangorder & Shepard; 2 sacks walnuts, John Herbert.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose slightly yesterday, and was still swelling last evening with six feet six inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather continues cloudy and unsettled, with indications about equally favorable for rain or snow.

The Lorena, from St. Louis, is the only transient arrival we have to report. The Armenia, from the same point, and the New York, from Cincinnati, are among the first boats due.

Capt. Jas Shedden, late of the Leonidas, has assumed command of the Mary Davage Barges, now loading for New Orleans.

The Kate Putnam left Cincinnati for St. Louis on Friday with a good trip.

The Armadillo arrived at New Orleans on Thursday last.

The J. N. McCullough has been partially raised, and is being gradually floated to the Marine Ways, where she will be thoroughly repaired and made as good as new.

The Camelia, Capt. Thomas Poe, is announced for Nashville and all intermediate points forthwith.

The Sallie, en route from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, come up over the falls at Louisville on Friday.

The Bayard, Capt. A. S. Shepard, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at noon.

We notice a paragraph going the rounds in our river exchanges that a packet line has been established between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. Such a movement was made some two weeks since, but it was of short duration. But two boats loaded under its auspices, the third breaking over in regard to leaving on time, laying over three days after her regular day for leaving. This is the second attempt of the kind made here within two years, and as already noted, both have proved failures. It would be a good thing for steamboat owners if such a line could be established, as it would, to some extent at least, prevent a ruinous competition which has prevailed for some years past.

—Marshall Slack took charge of the Cottage No. 2, and tied her up at Buffalo, West Virginia, on Thursday of last week.

—Gen. Morgan D. Smith, well known in marine circles, will succeed Col. Rogers, deceased, as United States Marshal at St. Louis. He will make an excellent officer.

—George Vandergrift, Esq., formerly a popular conductor on the Little Miami Railroad, and Mr. Samuel Woodward, purchased the towboat Jim Watson about a week ago, for $5,000.

—The Government steamboat S. H. Long, which is operating between Memphis and the mouth of White river, is doing effective service, having removed over 150 large snags in the bends below.

—The case of the owners of the steamer St. Cloud vs. the Magnolia Insurance Company, to recover a policy of insurance for $4,200, has been decided in favor of Capt. Rusk and other owners of the boat.

—On Monday, John Kizer, Deputy United States Marshal, seized the steamer Comet at Terre Haute, for some violation of the revenue laws. The Captain claimed there was some mistake about it, and posted off to Indiaeapolis to have the matter set right.

—The New York left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, on Thursday with a fair trip, including 100 tuns iron which she received from the Havana, 100 bbls molasses, 40 bbls cement, 40 hhds sugar and 75 bales hay. She will take on 140 tuns pig metal at Monitor, Furnace. Pilots, John Moore and Henry Conant.

—Experienced river men in the North are predicting unusually high water next spring. They say the ground is now soaked as thoroughly, almost, as it can be. It will freeze in that condition, with the remaining fall rains at the surface, to which will be added the snows of winter. When the thaw comes in spring there will be no soaking—the waters will run to the rivers.

—A St. Louis dispatch, under date of Friday, says: The Great Republic case was decided in the United States Court this morning. Judge Treat reprimanded the Marshal for assuming to reject bids at any sale made under order of the Court, but, on account of the sale in this case not being advertised sufficiently, and not transpiring in strictly legal form, he would overrule it, and order a new sale on the 17th of December. The boat must then be knocked down to the highest bidder, no matter what the price may be.

—A Louisville telegram, under date of Thursday, says: There not being falls water, the Diamond, Grand Lake, Wild Cat and Simpson Horner are putting their tows through the canal. The Boaz has not arrived. The Emma No. 3, for New Orleans, received here 506 plows, 466 empty barrels, 7 tuns iron, and a large lot of furniture and miscellaneous freight; also, 500 plows at Jeffersonville, and 300 empty tierces at New Albany. There is some feeling manifested through the charge of the Emma's cutting freights, and Superintendent Sturgeon is examinigg her bills of lading.

Rivers and Weather.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—River falling, with 8 feet 10 inches in Canal. Weather cloudy and moderately warm. Barometer rising.

(CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 4th, 1868.)

THOSE PERSONS WHO PAID assessments on the Federal street and Montgomery avenue Sewers on or before the 27th day of November, 1868, are requested to return their receipts to this office, and the reduction authorized by Councils will be refunded.

de6 D. MACPHERRON, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1868.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the construction of the BOARD WALK on Centre avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Ewart's corner, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1868, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

de5:a100 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Assessment for the Construction of the BOARD WALK on Centre Street, from Ellsworth Avenue to Walnut street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16th, 1868, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for Collection.

de5:a99 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, Allegheny City, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The assessment for Grading and paving TURNER ALLEY, from Perry street to old city line, in the Third ward, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY December 9th, when it will be returned to the Street Commissioner for collection.

de2:a83 CHARLES DAVIS, Civil Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, November 26th, 1868.

NOTICE—The assessment for Grading FORBES STREET, from Madison to Brady street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, December 7th, 1868, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

no28:a94 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

STEAMBOATS.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.—The

MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES,

Will leave as above on

WEDNESDAY, December 9th.

Shippers should bear in mind that the DAVAGH will positively go through without re-shipping.

de4 CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING,

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Leave Company's Wharf Boat, foot of Wood street,

DAILY, AT 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,

BAYARD..... A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

GREY EAGLE..... C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by

se14 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

FOR NASHVILLE, DIRECT—The steamer

CAMELIA.....Capt. THOS. POE.

Will leave on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10th.

for Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.

For freight or passage apply on board or to.

GHRIEST & HASLETT, JOHN FLACK,

de4 Or, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The powerful tow-boat

MARY DAVAGE and Barges.....Capt. —— will leave for above ports on

SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

de2 CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 271 Liberty Street,

(DIRECTLY OPP. EAGLE HOTEL,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

se :y16

J. L. DILLINGER..... ....A. E. STEVENSON.

DILLINGER & STEVENSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 87 Second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RECEIVE AND SELL

All Kinds of Country Produce.

All orders for Merchandise promptly filled, at LOWEST market rates. Particular attention given to the sale of Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dried Fruits, &c. We feel confident that we can give entire satisfaction, by making QUICK SALES and PROMPT RETURNS, at HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, and therefore respectfully solicit your consignments. All correspondence answered promptly. Marking Plates furnished free. Grain in store and to arrive sally. au31:t78

WATT, LANG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Carbon Oil, &c.,

Nos. 172 and 174 WOOD STREET, near Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no8:n65

M. STEELE.....J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c.

No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

J. B. CANFIELD.....A. T. CANFIELD.

J. B. CANFIELD & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Wholesale Dealers in Goshen, Factory, Hamburg and W. R. Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Dried Fruit, Grain, Pig Lead, Pot, Pearl and Soda Ashes, White Lime, Linseed, Lard, Coal and Carbon Oils. No. 141 First street, Pittsburgh.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RICHART.

KEIL & RICHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, MILL FEED, &c., &c.,

349 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

my24:b97

ALEX. M'BANE.....J. B. ANJER.

McBANE & ANJER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 142 WATER STREET, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh. fe5

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, No. 16 MARKET STREET, corner of First, Pittsburgh. fe22:n8

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

ap18:x89

RCBT. KNOX.....ANDREW KNOX.

R. KNOX & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN MILL FEED and PRODUCE GENERALLY, No. 79 DIAMOND, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja17:r37

JOHN I. HOUSE.....EDW. HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Original Poetry, Ephemeris. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial and Mercantile, River News, Imports, Markets. Seventh page: General Miscellany of Interesting Reading Matter.*

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 136¼.

THE Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania are reported to have finally selected a farm in Indiana county, for model and experimental purposes.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS, M. C. from the XXIIIrd District, may be unable to be present in his seat, at the opening of the session to-day, but expects to reach Washington before the close of the week.

ON OUR fifth page to-day we publish a call, signed by many citizens, on Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, requesting him to permit his name to be used before the State Legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate.

SPAIN looks to the Dictatorship of ESPARTERO, for the temporary expedient which shall peacefully bridge over the great chasm between the old Bourbon rule and the new rule of constitutional liberty—for which the nation is ripening.

THE Mississippi and Georgia reconstruction cases, thrown over from the last session, are to be disposed of at the next session of the Supreme Court. We are also to have a decision upon the California case, involving the question of the constitutionality of the legal tenders. The last case excites no little anxiety in many quarters.

THE New York gold market was considerably excited on Saturday by the prevalence of a rumor to the effect that a riot had broken out in Paris, and the Emperor NAPOLEON had been slain. The startling rumor was doubtless put afloat by some knave interested in an advance of the price of gold, and, if so, he must have realized handsomely out of his roguish trick.

SOME weeks or months ago, we published letters written from Alabama, giving an account of the condition of affairs in that State. We stated at the time that these letters were written by a gentleman of education and social standing. The writer of them was the Rev. ARAD S. LAKIN. We now learn that he has been murdered, because of his Northern birth and loyalty. "Troops are still needed in the Southern States," says Gen. GRANT, and he says truly.

THE whisky-provisions of the new tax-law continue to be evaded, and in modes which clearly demonstrate one thing at least—that no regulations can be enacted so stringent and minute as to close the door against frauds, when dishonest officials are holding it open. Hence, the need not only of faithful supervisors, but for the radical reconstruction of the highest official authorities. A new President—and he, General GRANT—will supply the desideratum. Until then, the best thing for the country, in the present situation, is to grin and bear it.

THE CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS goes to the Supreme Court upon a division of opinion on the Virginia Circuit. Judge CHASE thought the indictment should be quashed, because the XIVth Constitutional amendment, punishing oath-breakers with disfranchisement, exhausts the measure of penalties against any of the rebels. Judge UNDERWOOD thought otherwise, and so the case goes up on that nice point of law. The Court will agree with the Chief Justice, and the case will end accordingly—attaining the precise result, although not in the exact method, which the country has quite generally anticipated, and which the administration has steadily contemplated.

IF NAPOLEON would wear his crown much longer he must look to it, for France is ripening for a revolutionary storm which will burst with fury over his head before many days shall have passed away, if dependence is to be placed in the signs of the times. The wily Emperor has lost favor with his people and disaffection has crept into his army. His petty tyranny, rigid ruling and wretched diplomacy, combined with the giving away of his bodily strength and spirits have made his seat an uncertain one, and the breaking up of his dynasty, after its seventeen years of duration, is not by any means an improbable event in the [illegible]. The gunpowder element of [illegible] that which is ever ready to [illegible] and plunge the country into bloody strife and revolution, is ripe for revolt and only held back through fear. The Emperor is fast crowding upon the endurance of his people, and by his narrow policies may sweep away that barrier and reach the point where the enthusiastic and liberty loving Frenchmen will turn upon him with awful vengeance. In the present aspect of his case it seems clear enough that the "man of destiny" has accomplished his mission, and that the French people are about again to make an effort for free government and to shake from their necks the yoke of a tyrannical dynasty.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The Fortieth Congress will commence its Second Session to-day under circumstances peculiarly favorable to its dignity and usefulness. No representative bodies in this country, if in any other, were ever called upon to execute so important functions, surrounded by conditions of equal delicacy, and embarrassed by positions so new and strange as to admit of no illumination from experience. Compelled to confront an anomalous condition of public affairs, altogether unforeseen and therefore not specifically named and provided for, and hence, forced to deduce its rules of conduct from the necessities of the case, and the general principles which constitute the foundations of all rightful governments, its task was one of exceeding delicacy, requiring the nicest intellectual perceptions, combined with the stanchest resolution in action. Its task was not solely or primarily to preserve the essential features of the Constitution, as it was framed by the fathers and by them transmitted to this generation, but to maintain those fundamental principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, of which the Constitution was an outgrowth, and which it was designed to defend and perpetuate.

What it thus had a clear right to expect, was denied it. Instead of temperate suggestion and friendly counsel, it was coarsely and violently assailed as an illegitimate and unlawful assemblage, assuming powers not conferred on it by the Constitution, and in contravention of the will of a decided majority of the States and of the People. The whole vocabulary of disparaging and hateful epithets was searched and exhausted for words and phrases by which to express contempt for its authority, and at the same time to excite against it the loathing and wrath of the least intelligent and prejudiced classes of the citizens. Legal technicalities and special pleadings were craftily urged to prove that the government was stripped by the terms or by the silence of the organic law of the natural and indispensable right of self-defence, which inheres in each individual, and is incomparably more clear and unquestionable in all those aggregations of persons which are known as nations. In substance it was maintained that Rebellion worked no forfeitures of the rights or immunities of the States concerned therein, and that the government was armed with no authority to protect itself, by punishing assaults upon its life and exacting guarantees for its future safety.

Upon the issue thus made up the two great political parties which divide the country went before the people at the recent election, each earnestly asking a popular verdict in its behalf. Thousands of mass meetings of the citizens were held; and the case elaborately reviewed by the very ablest men on each side. Whatever abatements may be made for flippancy, incoherance, dogmatism, ignorance, vituperation, and empty declamation, in particular passages, or on the part of exceptional speakers, the fact remains that this political discussion, protracted through a number of months, was more calm, searching, dispassionate, and conclusive than any of the great popular debates which went before it. If a man or men were left in ignorance, on the morning of the election, of the cardinal principles involved in the contest, of the facts upon which the momentous argument turned, and of the just and indispensable inferences and conclusions from those facts, he or they were exclusively at fault, having darkened their own understandings.

When the votes were counted, it was instantly perceived that the citizens had comprehended the case, and had made a judgment in terms both emphatic and unmistakable. A majority of the States, and an unprecedented majority of the suffrages, were found to be on the side of Congress.

From this decision there is no appeal. Venerable as the Constitution is in this country,—beneficent as it has been found in the past or may be found in the future—there is a power superior to it, and which none can resist with impunity and unscathed by punishment. This power is the People themselves; who make or unmake statutes and Constitutions as seems to be good in their eyes, and for whom Constitutions exist, not as masters, but as servants. Vindicated and fortified by this popular verdict, not simply of acquittal, but of high commendation, the Fortieth Congress is about to resume its labors. The benediction of the People is upon it, and it will doubtless so act as not to forfeit the benizen it has obtained.

It has before it several duties of serious magnitude. The first and most important of these is the complete Reconstruction of the Union. By this we do not mean merely or mainly the replacement of the machinery of the government, so far as it was ungeared by the gigantic upheaval of the war. In that sense Reconstruction is purely technical, and signifies little. What is needful and intrinsic is so to adjust existing discrepancies as to blend the different parts of the Republic into a monogenious mass, obliterating sectional and temporary alienations, and making of the whole, in fact as in form, one nation, animated by common hopes and aspirations, and cordially co-operating to work out a high and noble destiny. To this end disorders must be repressed and extirpated; the wayward and maglignant must be made to fear; and the obedient and law-abiding made secure in all their rights. Expiations for the past are not demanded and are not admissable, but the rebel element must be awed into respect for the laws, while loyal men and women must be made secure in their persons, reputations and political privileges at the South in the same absolute sense as they are at the North. This provided for, the restoration of all the Southern people to the just rights they would have enjoyed had none of them embarked in the Rebellion, should follow as quickly as possible.

During the late canvass we heard an orator who attained a large and honorable fame during the war, insist that the Republicans had made two grave mistakes—one in admitting any of the blacks to the right of suffrage, and the other in admitting thereto any who had been rebels. After he had finished his speech we asked him if he was not endeavoring to make the pyramid of popular government, in half the States, stand on its apex rather than on its base? if, for instance, his scheme of excluding from political rights, in South Carolina, both black loyalists and white rebels would not establish an oligarchy there more narrow, exclusive and intolerant than existed under Mr. CALHOUN and his associate slave-holders? A hundred or a thousand voters in a State would not make a thing entitled to be called a Commonwealth. Against the oligarchic tendency, in a new form, Congress is bound in justice and wisdom to sedulously guard. As fast as the Southern whites return to true allegiance to the government they must be restored to all the functions of citizenship.

Next in rank to this question is that of the Currency. It is the duty of the government to return, by the shortest possible road, to specie payments. Unconvertible paper money has no warrant in the Constitution except such as may be found in the war power. If such a currency was justified by the dire necessities of the war, it is justifiable no longer. The war has been over for nearly four years. The government, upon the showing of its own financial officers, and in the judgments of all sound business men, is in a condition to resume specie payments whenever it shall please to do so. Having the ability to resume the payment of its obligations, it is bound not to further postpone that duty.

When the government shall take its own unconvertible paper currency out of use, the National Banks will be compelled to provide for the payment upon demand of the notes issued by them. Most of them are reported by the Government Examiners to be in sound condition. If this conclusion is correct, and we have no reasons for any other opinion, the Banks can resume as readily as the government. If there are a few Banks whose affairs have been so managed that they cannot resume specie payments upon reasonable notice, the sooner they shall be wound up the better.

Nor is this all. A resumption of Specie payments by the Government and the Banks, will settle all the questions heretofore started as to the kinds of Currency in which the national bonds are payable. True, those questions were pretty effectually disposed of by the results of the Presidential election. The Democratic leaders were never half serious in raising the question originally. What they saw in it was the basis of an appeal to the passions and prejudices of certain classes, which might be made available in securing votes, less or more, for their candidates; and they resolved to secure the votes, if possible, no matter how disastrous the means might prove to the national honor and credit. Some weeks ago, they ascertained that they had miscalculated their opportunity; and now they are apparently content to let the question alone.

Another matter which will claim early and earnest attention will be the revision of the Tariff. This revision was taken up during the last session, very nearly matured, but not finally acted upon, with the understanding that it should be completed soon after the opening of the coming session. Nothing can be plainer than that whatever strengthens the great industrial classes of the country, strengthens the government. We do not ask a revision of the duties on imported goods in the interest of the proprietary manufacturers; and if we did desire it, such a revision is simply impossible. What wages employers can pay, necessarily depend upon the prices at which the products of the labor bought can be sold for. When the cost of production exceeds the avails resulting therefrom, proprietors suspend operations. When the profits on production justify an increase of wages, workmen instantly perceive the fact, and are not slow in demanding and enforcing an advance, by methods which they have systematised and know how to wield. Doubtless, manufacturers may be found, in each department, who will insist upon higher imposts than a just national system will admit of. Greed can never be appeased, wherever it may show itself. Nor should Congress attempt to satisfy this manifestation of it. The revision of the Tariff should not be made to suit individual cupidity, but a wise and far-reaching national policy, covering and promoting the welfare of all classes of the population. That such a revision will be made, and so as to quicken domestic industry, in all departments, we do not doubt.

HESTER VAUGHN.

Much sympathy has been awakened by this case of an unfortunate woman, who, claiming to have been first the victim of a vile outrage, subsequently attempted to escape a part of its consequences by the murder of her newly born babe. The true statement shows much of that sympathy to have been mis-placed, since it assumed the entirely different hypothesis of her innocence. Our last week's exchanges have overflown with a wonderful elaboration of fine sentiment, touchingly eloquent upon the miserable case of this poor girl who, first the victim of one man's brutality, had then, because her infant perished in its birth, been unjustly convicted of its murder, and so herself sentenced to die.

All this was very well for awhile. But the fact transpires that HESTER VAUGHN *did kill her own child.* Her confession of guilt is thus noted by the Governor of the Commonwealth, in his reply to a Committee of ladies of New York, who waited upon him on Friday, to invoke official clemency in her behalf.

"The Governor replied that he had taken great pains to ascertain all the circumstances connected with the case. He feared that the people of New York were not so well informed of all the facts. The first week after sentence had been passed upon Hester Vaughn he sent a special messenger, meaning Dr. John H. Gihon, his Private Secretary, to her cell, when she frankly confessed her guilt. All she asked for was a reprieve, and that she might not be questioned in regard to the author of her shame. No persuasion would induce her to tell who it was. There was no necessity for further agitation of this question; it might only injure the cause of the unfortunate prisoner. The people of this State had taken the matter in hand, and would see that all would be right. The Governor assured his visitors that he would never sign Hester Vaughn's death warrant. He hoped no more money would be solicited in New York to defray her expenses, as such contributions were entirely unnecessary. Two philanthropic gentlemen in this State had assured him that they would gladly pay the expenses of a voyage to her friends in England in the event of her pardon."

It is clear, therefore, that this woman is guilty of a crime which our laws punish with death, and that her only meritorious claims upon official clemency consist in these facts: First, that she is a woman; second, that she was a friendless, homeless outcast, when she committed the guilty act; third, that she avers her babe to have been the fruit of her misfortune and not of her sin. Words need not be multiplied here; no such pleas can support any just title to escape the law's sentence. The case may be one for the commiseration of the humane, who are willing to forget that the death of the child was clearly a murder in the purview of both Divine and human law, but the sworn officers of our law cannot be of this oblivious multitude.

HESTER VAUGHN has taken life, willfullly and guiltily. She knows it, confesses it and expects punishment for it. She does not look upon infanticide as justifiable, even under her own experience—and therein she apparently differs from the large class of sentimental philanthropists who have taken her moral innocence for granted. It is worth considering too, that her title to their sympathy would be far clearer if she were not, upon her own showing, an accessory after the fact to another great crime. The victim of a rape, she conceals the name of the criminal. His crime is no excuse for hers, and yet, since her pardon is his escape. her tender-hearted sympathizers, in effect, ask for protection and immunity for the two greatest offenses known to our laws. Between her and her new friends on the one side, and the violated law on the other, that is the whole of the case.

The Governor will spare her life. We are glad of it, for she can be otherwise punished adequately for her case. And her life will do more than her death, to ensure the exposure and punishment of that other crime to which she traces her present guilt. We are not yet prepared to believe that *she* is to escape all punishment, or that *he* may not yet be reached by an avenging justice. In that regard, the Governor's discretion is clearly illuminated by the palpable considerations of duty.

Was there ever a more pertinent occasion to suggest,—to the multitudes of good men and women whose tenderest sympathies, awakened by this case, are manifested so promptly and vigorously in behalf of a destitute and friendless girl—that, for her and all her class, numerous as it is all about us, their benevolent interest might have been wisely manifested at an earlier day? This case tells us all that some provision is needed, in all large cities like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, for the protection of destitute and homeless women. A wise and active philanthropy can do far more of good in the timely prevention of the crimes and shame which mark this case, than in the effort to defeat the ends of the plainest justice. Provide food, protection, counsel and a refuge for homeless and friendless women, and we shall have fewer HESTER VAUGHNS, whether detected and punished as she has been, or forever hidden and lost in infamy and the grave, as are hundreds of the unknown each year. It is to that precise end that so many of the good and large-hearted women of Allegheny county are at this moment bending their efforts. Their Fair, at the City Hall, last week and this, is for the purpose of raising funds to provide a home for the homeless of their sex, so that the case of HESTER VAUGHN may *not* have its parallel here. One dollar spent in that direction now, to save the virtuous and shield the friendless, is better spent than a hundred given to rescue any criminal from the law. Let the sympathies of the philanthropic be wisely effective, and at the right moment, since the history of that unfortunate so pitiably shows the need of it.

THE JOHNSON-STANLEY PROTOCOL.

The first clear and entirely reliable statement of the specific purposes proposed to be attained by this much-debated arrangement with England, is afforded by our Minister, Mr. JOHNSON, in a speech made by him at Brighton, England, in response to a complimentary address from that municipality. He specifies the several subjects of the negotiation to be, 1st, the right of expatriation; 2nd, the Northwestern boundary question; 3rd, the respective claims, by citizens of either nation upon the Government of the other, growing out of the complications of the late war of rebellion. We annex an interesting extract from his speech:

The first cause of trouble, and one of the most perilous and of the longest duration, was the rights of our naturalized citizens. Coeval almost with the origin of your Courts, it was held that the allegiance of nativity was perpetual. This was directly opposite to the view of the citizens of the United States, and I believe to the general sentiments of almost all Continental Europe. The Constitution of the United States in this particular accords with that sentiment. It vests in Congress the power to pass laws of naturalization, and that power was exercised at the earliest period. The condition, among others, upon which a native of any other country could become a citizen of the United States, was that he should renounce absolutely his original allegiance. But, as I have said, his right to do so was uniformly denied by your judiciary, thus compelling such citizens to violate his obligations to the United States, and to deprive him of his rights as a citizen of that country.

Your Government acted upon this doctrine previous to 1812 by impressing out of our ships our naturalized citizens. This constituted one cause of the war of that year, and, although the doctrine was not surrendered by the Treaty of Ghent, it was never afterwards precisely acted upon.

It is now settled by the protocol agreed to by Lord Stanley and myself, and so settled that it cannot hereafter give trouble to either Government, and I am glad to add that it has received the approval of the Executives of each. The naturalized is placed upon the same footing in all respects as the native citizen.

The second cause was as to the true running of one of the lines which divides your possessions and ours, as described in the treaty between us of 1846. This at one time rendered a war almost imminent. All danger from that source is now removed by the second protocol, agreed to by his Lordship and myself, and which also has the approval of the two Executives.

The third and the only other cause of trouble originated during our late domestic war. From this have arisen most of the claims made by your citizens upon my Government, and my fellow citizens upon yours; the latter known by the general name of the Alabama claims.

The convention which we have recently agreed to [and which I have no doubt will be approved by both Governments] provides that these are to be settled by a Board of four Commissioners, two to be appointed by each Government.

In the event of their not deciding by a majority for or against any claim other than an *Alabama* one, the decision is to be made by an umpire chosen by themselves. In regard to the *Alabama* claims, the arrangement is somewhat different.

Before these are to be considered by the Commissioners, the two Governments are to agree upon the head of some foreign Government as an arbitrator, by whom the decision as to the liability of your Government for such claims is to be made on the contingency that the Commissioners fail to come to an unanimous decision for or against it.

This arbitrator, however, is to adjudge only the question of liability.

If he rule that question against your Government, the amount due to each claimant is to be ascertained by a majority of the Commissioners. If he rule in favor of your Government, the claim is to be perpetually barred.

Apprehensions are expressed that, under the hesitation of our own Government to ratify the action of our Minister in all its details, and in view of the changes in the English Cabinet, the settlement spoken of with so much confidence by Mr. JOHNSON may be deferred for months, or even defeated altogether. This result may be realized, although, so far as concerns England, her true policy is indicated in Lord STANLEY's negotiations, and will not be abandoned by his successor in office without substantial reasons not yet apparent.

THERE was a remarkable conflict of statement between the rumors adverse to the Union Pacific Company, which were for some days so industriously disseminated from Washington, and the handsome vindication of the Company in the text of the Report itself. There are now hints that a conspiracy to black-mail the Company has been frustrated and will be exposed. The sole foundation upon which this movement has relied, appears in the statement, by the Special Commissioner, that a sum of about $6,000,000 must be expended in bringing the structure up to a first-class condition. Another statement, also by the Commission,—that they had satisfactory evidence of the intention of the Company, in good faith, to proceed in this expenditure, and from funds already provided,—seems to be altogether lost sight of. Justice to the Company requires that the latter fact should be borne in mind—as well as that the Commission, in clear and express terms, vindicates the Company entirely from the imputations against its integrity and good faith toward the Treasury. This seems to be the whole of a situation which rival interests and a swarm of would-be plunderers have managed to obscure with so much misrepresentation.

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Relieved and Cured.

Sick Headache and Derangement of the Stomach,
Attacks of Jaundice and Billiousness
Removed and permanently cured.
General Debility, Habitual Cositiveness,
Every form of Liver Complaint,
Nausea, Heartburn or Water Brash, and
Troubles of the Digestive Organs
Speedily, surely and efficiently cured.

Liver Complaint, Swimming of the Head,
Indigestion, Depression of Spirits,
Variable and uncertain Appetite,
Every symptom of Dyspepsia
Relieved by Dr. Sargent's Anti-Dyspeptic & Liver

Pills. They have effected many cures.
In every case they have given relief.
Let no family be without this remedy.
Look to it that you get no other and much
Sickness and pain will be prevented.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

corner Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

REVOLT IN THE INTERIOR.

When the stomach is rebellious, the liver contumacious, the bowels disordered, the brain confused and the nerves in a tumult, call in the aid of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if you would restore quiet, regularity and harmony to the action of these important organs. A large proportion of the complaints to which the human family are subject, originate in indigestion. For this distressing malady, and parent of innumerable ailments as distressing as itself, the BITTERS are the only a ticle proved by experience to be a universal and unfailing remedy. But although it was as a remedy for dyspepsia and billiousness that they first obtained *prestige* twenty years ago, it is now pretty well understood, both by the public and the medical profession, that their curative properties take a far wider range. In nervous complaints, spasmodic affections, fever and ague, and every variety of general and local debility, their effect is most salutary; and as a means of preparing the system to resist damp, cold, poisonous elements in the water or the air, privation, exposure, &c., no medicinal agent at present known can be justly compared with this powerful yet harmless tonic. The feeble and sensitive, who can ill withstand the inclemency of the winter season, will find the BITTERS exactly the article they need to fortify and sustain them.

A FACT OF GREAT VALUE.

No one can be too often impressed with the truth of all disorders which mankind are prone to, none are of more prevalence at this season of the year than those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmunary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a speedy and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung diseases, and DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing and great obstinacy, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely a house or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and instead of a person wasting time on other inert and inappropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, **140** Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has given signal proof of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, **140** PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.
November 26, 1868.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

At a meeting of the leading officers of the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, held on Friday last in Philadelphia, arrangements were made whereby the latter Company passes under the management of and is consolidated with the former corporation. Negotiations for the consolidation of these great railway arteries have been pending many months, and it is given out that the final agreement reached affords the liveliest satisfaction to the managers of both roads. By the consolidation effected, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Roads are consolidated with the Pennsylvania Central, which will have control of more than a thousand miles of railway, and property approximating three hundred millions of dollars. This movement is one of vast importance and betokens the shrewdness of those at the head of the gigantic corporation of our State. The consolidation will afford almost direct connection with the roads leading to the Pacific Coast now being constructed, and gives the Central Company new and vast fields for profit from freight and passenger traffic.

—Much to the surprise of the people of Raleigh, North Carolina, Governor Holden has commuted the sentence of the negro Alexander Willis, condemned to be executed on the 5th for the murder of Anderson Selb, to imprisonment for life. It is a matter of conjecture among many what could have influenced such extraordinary executive clemency. The murder was brutal and atrocious beyond comparison, and still excites the highest indignation among the colored citizens here. A prominent Judge of the Supreme Court is reported to have said that Willis has been a lunatic his entire life. This may account for the Governor's executive action.

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line IVE CENTS.*

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

BOARDING—Good Boarding at No. 16 ANN STREET, Allegheny city, for $4.50 per week.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, without children, can be accommodated with an unfurnished room and boarding by making inquiry at No. 74 MARTIN STREET, Allegheny city.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young gentleman at 68 FOURTH STREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$50 to $200 PER MONTH—To sell a New Book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, by GEORGE E. WARING, Esq., the distinguished Author and Agricultural Engineer of the New York Central Park, &c. Nothing like it: 200 Engravings. Sells at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and workingmen of all classes. Send for Circulars. A. L. FALCOTT & CO., 58 Market street, Pittsburgh, Penna. de7-awf

LOST.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon a pocket book, containing about SIX DOLLARS and one GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. Supposed to have been lost on one of the Citizens Passenger Railway Cars. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 89 MARKET STREET.

TO LET.

TO LET—Two well finished houses, with eight and eleven rooms on EIGHTH STREET near Penn. Enquire at 277 PENN STREET.

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 58 PENN STREET.

TO LET—A furnished Sleeping ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in the house of a private family, No. 220 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny city.

TO LET—That beautiful new brick dwelling house, No. 204, Ohio Avenue, near Bagley's Lane, contains 8 rooms, bath room, finished attic, good dry cellar, fitted up with gas, water and other conveniences. Apply at JAMES WARD'S GROCERY, 58 Palo Alto street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A first class retail drug store in a very desirable location. Terms easy. Address box 764, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A Melodeon and STOOL, that have been very little used, and which cost a few months ago $108. They will be sold very cheap. Address C. E. G. GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE—A new House with seven rooms, water and gas, and range in kitchen, at the corner of PRIDE and FORBES STREET. Enquire of W. WILTON, at the House

FOR SALE—FARM.—200 acres of good Land, situated in Penn Tp., Westmoreland county, two miles from Irwin Station, on the Penna. R. R. Improvements, hewed log house in good repair, bank barn and other outbuildings. Terms moderate. Enquire of W. WILSON, Larimer's Station, or R. A. HOPE, Penn Station.

FOR SALE—Lawrenceville PROPERTY—The desirable property on PROSPECT, near BUTLER STREET Lawrenceville, now occupied by the subscriber; lot 48 by 100 feet comfortable modern two story brick house of six rooms, good cellar, wash house, &c. Price low and terms easy. If sold soon, Apply on the premises to EDWARD SEAGER.

FOR SALE—$45 per acre will purchase a farm of 100 acres in BEAVER COUNTY, Penna., ¾ of a mile from Enon Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R R.; 75 acres cleared, 25 acres in timber, all underaid with cost, good house of six rooms and all necessary outbuildings, orchard of 400 trees, all varieties of fruit, well watered by springs and a running stream, warm sandy soil, convenient to schools 7 churches within 3 miles, and a good neighborhood. The owner has moved west, otherwise it could not be purchased at the above price. Terms easy. For further particulars call on or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 139 Fourth avenue.

NOTICES.

☞ **YOUNG MEN'S MERCAN**TILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the members of the Association will be held on

MONDAY EVENING, December 7th,

at 7½ o'clock at the Library for the election of a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. By order of the Directors.
de5:a96 A. H. LANE, Secretary.

☞ **PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD** COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, 338 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from November 30th to December 5th for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
no20:a46 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ **IN THE MATTER OF OPEN**ING LOCUST STREET, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH—All owners of Lots, or other persons interested in the BURIAL GROUNDS on STEVENSON STREET, one belonging to the Associate Reformed Church, known as KERR'S GRAVE YARD, and the other to the Catholic Church, known as the CATHOLIC GRAVE YARD, are hereby notified that they are required to remove the bodies from the ground within the line of Locust street, within three months from this date; and if the same are not removed within that time, they will be removed by the undersigned who have been appointed Commissioners for that purpose. Said street is forty eight feet wide, and extends along the line between the said Burial Grounds about one-half off each. All necessary information can be had by application to either of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will meet for consultation with Lot Owners, on MONDAY, December 22d, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the City Engineer's Office, Market Building, third story.

WM. GRIFFIN,
J. D. KELLY,
M. TINDLE,
Commissioners

Pittsburgh, Dec, 4, 1868,
de4:a95

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

ARE IN DAILY RECEIPT OF

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

FOR

HOLIDAY SALES,

Purchased during the present week, and at

MUCH LESS THAN FORMER FIGURES

Buyers will find the stock unequalled, and the PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN
LADIES LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

TWO HUNDRED DOZEN
MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 5 cents and up.

Real and Imitation
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENT'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

AN IMMENSE LOT.

All NEW AND FRESH GOODS. The REST BARGAINS we have ever offered,

100 DOZEN REAL FRENCH
CORSETS,
at $1.50 WORTH $2.50,

HOOP SKIRTS.
Below the cost of production.

BROCHA SCARFS,
SILK SCARFS.
LACE GOODS,
COLLARS,
SETTS.
BARBES,
COIFFEURES,
HAND KNIT ZEPHYR GOODS.
Shawls, Hoods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
CHILDREN'S GAITERS.
BOULEVARD SEAMLESS SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
GLOVES in great variety,
HOSIERY, all grades and styes,
Leather Satchels, Portmonnaies and Leather Bags.
HATS, MILLINERY GOODS.
SATINS, VELVETS,
WILLOW AND OSTRICH PLUMES, SASH AND NECK RIBBONS.

☞All goods marked to cost and less. Call and examine,

77 and 79
MARKET STREET.

de7

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have just received a large and judiciously assorted stock of

EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY,

Kid Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Slipper Patterns, Zephyr Goods, Scarfs and Gents Furnishing Goods,
and Notions generally.

A splendid selection is afforded in special novelties suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

to which the attention of lady readers is specially called.

DENNISON & HECKERT,
de7 NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

EWALT STREET BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE—A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of this company will be held at the office of Messrs. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Butler street, Seventeenth ward, on FRIDAY, December 11th, 1868 at 2½ o'clock P. M. By order of Committee.
CHRIST. SEIBERT, Chairman.
Pittsburgh, December 7th, 1868.

N. B.—Plans and specifications until the meeting above called for, will be received at the office of Messrs. SILL & SHUTTERLY. de7:b5

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

JNO. A. MURPHY, Jr., a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on 23d DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Penna., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
de7:b1-M S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

ROSADALIS

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

de7:b10-MWF

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

We will receive subscriptions for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST at

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

which is the lowest Club rates.
de7:MWT J. KNOX, 137 Liberty street.

NOTICE—Those interested will please take notice that the report of the viewers in the matter of opening LARIMER AVENUE, in the city of Pittsburgh as modified by the court has been placed in my hands. The assessments, if not paid on or before JANUARY 6th, A. D. 1869 will be filed as liens in accordance with the law in such case made and provided.
J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, December 5th, 1868. de7

VALUABLE STOCKS and Bonds. PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, December 8th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, will be added to the lists already advertised,
35 shares M. & M. National Bank;
40 shares Pittsburgh Locomotive & Car Works;
$2500 Monong'hela Navigation Bonds

$13,000 SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY BONDS—TUESDAY EVENING, December 8th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms No. 106 Smithfield street, will be added to the list of Stocks, $13,000 Superior Iron Company First Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds. Interest payable semi annually.
de7 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞**FOR TO-NIGHT—GORDON'S** HINDOO EXHIBITION of Idols, Curiosities, Hindoo Dress, Hindoo Melodies, &c., at
SECOND U. P. CHURCH,
SIXTH AVENUE. (Rev. Horner's) THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 7th, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Gordon will be assisted by his daughter and a native Hindoo. de7

☞**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD** COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Second Instalment on the New Stock, subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May 1868, is now due,
Unless paid on or before the 15th inst., the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up all the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
de7:b8 Treasurer.

☞**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
OLE BULL,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,

December 11th and 12th, assisted by the following favorite artists:
MISS BARTON, of Boston, Soprano.
M. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, of Baritone.
M. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist and Accompanist.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Family Circle and Gallery.....50 CENTS.
Seats can be secured without extra charge at Mellor's Music Store. Sale of seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 9th, at 9 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
T. R. TURNBULL,
de6:b4 Business Manager.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS,
OF BALTIMORE,

Will deliver the fifth lecture of the course on THURSDAY EVENING, December 10th, 1868, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Subject—"THE ROMANCE OF AMERICAN PROGRESS."
Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture at 7½. de7.

ATTRACTIVE
PRICES.
GREAT
VARIETY AT
BATES & BELL'S.

Brocha Shawls,
Tarlatan Robes,
Fine Cashmeres,
Evening Silks,
Cashmere Robes,
Cloaks,
Cloaking Cloths,
Linen Goods.
Piano Covers.
Tea Cloths.
Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
Velvets,
Blankets,
Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Coatings,
Furs,
Shirting Flannels,
Dress Goods.

NO. 21,
Fifth Avenue.

de7

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. of Pennsylvania,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5th, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 5th day of December A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS MILLER,

of the city of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 116 Federal street, in the City of Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
de7:b6 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. of Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH, December 2nd, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES PATTERSON, of Allegheny city, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street Allegheny City, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 2nd day of February A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
de7:b2 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the matter of JAMES JOHNSTON, Jr., of Ohio Township, Allegheny county, Bankrupt, No. 757 in Bankruptcy, at Pittsburgh, on the 7th DAY OF DECEMBER A. D. 1868.
To whom it may concern:
This is to give notice that the Court have ordered in the above matter that a general meeting of the Creditors be held at No. 116 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny city, Allegheny county, Pa., in said District, on the SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of JOHN N. PURVIANCE, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act, of March 2d, 1867.
JAMES W. MURRAY, Assignee,
de7:M Attorney-at-Law, 116 Fifth avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞**THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.**

A Petition to General J. K. Moorhead.

TO HON. J. K. MOORHEAD:

We, the undersigned, in common, we believe, with a large majority of our fellow-citizens, not only in this, but in other portions of this State, regret that with the present session you retire from the House of Representatives.

Having represented your constituents for so many years so faithfully, and having that experience which time alone can give, we feel unwilling now to lose your services in Congress.

We, therefore, earnestly request you to permit your name to be presented to the Legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate,

James M. Cooper, H. Childs, Thomas M. Howe, R. T. Kennedy & Bros., H. Holdship, Geo. W. Holdship & Co., Joshua Rhodes & Co., J. W. Cook, A. H. English & Co., Wm. Sumner & Co., White, Orr & Co., John F. Loy, Oliver McClintock & Co., Bates & Bell, Barker & Haseltine, W. B. Clapp & Co., H. B. Smithson & Co., J. G. Patterson, John L. L. Knox, Montzheimer, Keehler & Co., George Pohl, Francis Scoeltzing, Wm. McCutcheon, Chas. S. McCutcheon, Samuel Lewis, Wm. Moorhead, R. B. Campbell, J. C. Kirkpatrick, A. D. Miller, Lafferty & Waring, E. W. Holdship & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Reiter, L. Peterson, Jr. & Co., Jas. Irwin & Co., James P. Hanna & Co., A. Garrison & Co., W. Mackeown & Co., M. S. Snydam, Wm. Pore, John Watt, Watt, Lang & Co., Q. A. Scott, T. M. Miller, J. H. Miller, B. Stamm, W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co., Wm. Moore, Kier, Moore & Co., G. M. Hoffstot, J. Henderson & Bros., Herman, Koehler & Co., Julius Moutzheimer, Thomas K. Petty, J. Anderson Trainor, J. A. Carothers, M. Munhall, M. Graver, John Spear, John A. Renshaw, Francis G. Bailey, John Wilson, Wm. McKee & Son, James L. McKee, A. D. Robb, M. F. Herron, Robert Woods & Co., Hugh Knox, J. Nobie, W. H. Whitacre, W. L. Pettit, Alex. Maloy, Joseph S. Brown, Brown & Co., David Bly & Co., J. W. Birmingham, Martin Brickell & Co., Robert Dickey, John A. Caughey, W. H. Barnes, R. C. Gray, Andrew Howard, James O'Hara, W. P. Loughrey, Watson & Munroe, W. Barnhill & Co., Isaiah Dickey, John F. Dravo, Robert Finney, H. P. Jones, John Caldwell, Jr., I. Painter & Sons, Wm. K. Nimick, Means & Coffin, R. F. Smith, James B. Lyon, James Theo. Wood, Wm. K. Woodwell, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Richey, Herron & Co., Sam Rea, A. D. Smith & Bros., George Neeld, Coleman, Rahm & Co., Lewis, Rossiter & Co., Smith & Porter, McBane & Anjer, R. F. Wilson, Hays Coal Company, Thos. Fawcett, Melling, Estep & Co., Morgan & Co., Benj. P. Jennings, John Campbell, Wm. Digby, Chas. Holmes, C. McEnulty, Wm. W. Wilson, J. G. Backofen, John R. & A. 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Boilers, Oil Tanks.
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CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.
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Open daily, from 9 to 2 o'clock; also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
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Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the 1st days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.
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FRESH ASPARAGUS — VERY CHOICE put up in cans hermetically sealed, and will be found equal to that fresh from the garden, for sale by JOHN A. BENSHAW, corner Liberty and Hand streets.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 5, 1868.

Conflicting rumors of riots in Paris at which the Emperor Napoleon had been been killed, advanced the premium on gold to 135¾, when these rumors lacked confirmation. The true cause of the advance of ¾ per cent. on American bonds in London, was principally caused by the rise of the rate of interest. There is no cause whatever for a rise in the gold premium so long as our exports continue and no bonds are returned from Europe which would at once occasion a decline of the premium on them here and make reshipping unprofitable. The abundance of cash gold and the approach of the January payment of coupons should keep down the price of the premium. The lively bidding at the Government sales would make it appear as if gold was scarce, which is not the case, but this is due to rivalry among the different banking houses, and serves them as an advertisement that costs nothing.

Bonds, in sympathy with the advance in gold, were firmer and higher, and the easy money market gives parties an opportunity to carry their bonds and earn the January interest; the demand for investment, however, is very light, and is confined to the smaller savings of the poorer classes, while monied men will wait until the close of the year.

Stocks were dull and declining. The litigation in the New York Central caused a decline from 134¾ to 124¼, and Erie to 136¾; Cleveland, ex-dividend, 84¼; Fort Wayne, 111¼. North Western shares declined 6 per cent., on the supposition that the Campany will be restrained to make a dividend on the common stock. The reopening of the books of the Merchants Union and American Express companies advanced the shares about 2 per cent. Stock dealings are tame at present; the stupendous frauds and trickeries among the officials of some of the roads have made the public shy.

The demand for Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds has ceased at the advanced figures. The want of an Exchange where buyers and sellers could meet has long been felt in the community; yet, whenever it was tried it proved to be a failure—we are evidently not a speculative people.

Maney scarce, and business dull.

Closing quotations as received by Ph.R. Mertz: Gold, 136¼; Eighty-one's, 115⅛; Five Twenties, 1862, 111⅝; do, 1864, 107⅜; do, 1865, 108⅜; do, 1865, new, 110⅝; do, 1867, 110¾; do, 1868, 111; Ten Forties, 105¾; Railroads —Cleveland & Pittsburg, 86⅞; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 111⅝; Chicago & Rock Island, 108½; Chicago & North Western, 84¾; do Preferred, 87⅝; Michigan Southern, 88¼; Reading, 98¼; Erie, 37¾; New York Central, 126; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 30⅛; Western Union Telegraph Co., 37; Merchants Union Express Co., 17; Pacific Mail, 116½; Adams, 48½; Mining shares—Gregory, 5,25; Quartz Hill, 74; Smith & Parmele, 4,15; Corydon, 5.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 136¼; United States Sixes, 1881's, 115½; 5-20's, 1862, 111¾; 5-20's, 1864, 107¾; 5-20's, 1865, 108⅜; 10-40's, 105¾; 5-20's, January and July, '65, 110⅝; 5-20's, January and July, '67 110¾; '68, 111; June 7-30's, par less ¼; July 7-30's, do ¼; August 119; Sept., 119; Oct. 118½; Union Pacific Railroad, 102; Central, 103.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, FRIDAY December 4, 1868.

CATTLE.

The sales of cattle since our report of Wednesday evening last foot up 673 head, at a range of from $3,12 to $7,50 per hundred, as to quality. Very few sold at the latter figure, and most of the sales were from $5,50 to $7,00 per hundred. The sales for the same time last week were reported at 616 head. Sales noted on Wednesday last 585 head. There is but little change in prices for some time past. The receipts, although moderate, have been fully up to the demand. There were very few choice bullocks on sale, the general quality being of the medium class, with a considerable number of stockers, which latter class are not in much demand, and bring but nominal prices. The following are the reported sales:

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to P. Klemens 18 head, weighing 17,975, at $5,00, same to D. Groff 22, weighing 21,625, at 5,15; same to Aull & McCook 16, weighing 18,925, at 7,00; same to same 3, weighing 3,200, at 8,00; same to J. Gallager 6, weighing 9,825, at 4,50; same to J. Groff 2, weighing 2,225, at 5,50; same to Aull & McCook 38, weighing 38,250, at 4,50; same to Hazlewood 20, weighing 17,425; same to same 18, weighing 15,825; Smith & Blue to P. Klemens 51, weighing 58 275, at 6,50; Orr & W. to J. Martin 17, weighing 22,900, 6,75; same to Longnecker 22, weighing 19,750, at 4,00; same to F. McClain 20, weighing 17,850, at 4,60; same to H. Miller 19, weighing 22,900, at 6,37; Steel to J. Aull, 2 bulls, weighing 2,025, at 3,12; P. O'Connor to Hittsinger 17, weighing 16,625, at 5,00; P. Hendrson to F. McClain 3, weighing 2,600, at 4,75; J. White to Carp 17, weighing 20,400, at 6,65; same to same 17, weighing 18,700, at 6,00; Barrel to J. Reache 20, weighing 20,375, at 5,00; Brainard to same 18, weighing 14,225, at 4,00; same to J. Aull 2 oxen, weighing 2,650, at 4,00; T. Lamb to J. Martin 14, weighing 20,420, at 7,37; M. Birney to J. Frank 15, weighing 14,325, at 5,75; same to same 6, weighing 4,450, at 5,00; Hedges & Taylor to J. Beache 5, weighing 4,550, at 4,75; same to same 6, weighing 3,445, at 3,25; Steel to same 19, weighing 16,000, at 4,30; Kearney to Downey 17, weighing 21,450, at 7,30; Fordyce to J. R. Redner 18, weighing 14,975, at 3,50; J. H. Thompson to H. Miller 11, weighing 13,050, at 7,75; same to same 20, weighing 23,975, at 6,50; J. Dickerson to same 19, weighing 19,075, at 5,00; Kearney to Aull & Co. 16, weighing 19,000, at 7,50; L. Shamburg to same 10, weighing 10,425, at 5,25; Hedges & Taylor to W. H. Tod 14, weighing 14,050, at 4,00; same to same 1 cow, weighing 1,050 at 3,50; same to same 1 bull, weighing 1,175, at 3,50; Kelley & Camp to H. Miller 17, at $75 per head; Downing to same 17, averaging 1,360 lbs at 7,40; Skillman to H. Miller 19, averaging 1,205 lbs 6,12.

W. Snyder sold H. Miller one fancy heifer, weighing 1,250 lbs at 8c per pound.

SHEEP.

The sales reported since Wednesday noon last foot up 4,787 head at a range of from $2,75 to $3,75 per cwt. One extra lot sold as high as $6 per cwt, an extreme price. The number sold for the same period last week, were 5,197 head, at a ronge of from $2,50 to $4,50 per cwt. Sales reported on Wednesday last was 4,141 head. Prime mutton Sheep are in demand, but medium, and especially the poorer grades are in large supply, although there is a goodly number of very good daily offering, and are quickly picked up at full prices. We note sales as follows:

J. Carnes to J. N. Pidcock 210 head, weighing 17,725, at 3; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to same 164, weighing 14,525, at 3,25; same to same 179, weighing 15,650, at 3,65, N. Lanter to same 194, weighing 14,140, at 2,62; B. Westhaeffer to same 200, weighing 15,565, at 3,35; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to same 209 at $1,90 per head; same to same 187 at $1,60 per head; M. Johnson to same 191, weighing 16,415, at 3,50; Davis to same 212, weighing 17,650, at 3,50; A. G. McPherson to J. C. Lloyd 120, weighing 9,960, at 3,65; A. L. Dittle to same 212, weighing 16,625, at 3; R. S. Shively to Aull & Myers 109, weighing 9,600, at 3,75; G. Neal to same 97, weighing 8,325, at 3,65; M. Johnson to same 160, weighing 11,700, at 3; Buchanan to same 55 at $2,08 per head; same to same 278, averaging 80, at 2,25; J. Jolley to E. Lewis 170, weighing 15,415, at 2,87; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to same 201, weighing 15,825, M. Gillman to B. D. Miller 107, weighing 8,575; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to J. Ross 201, weighing 18,825, at 2,87; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to A. Lauche 408, weighing 30,900, at 2,75; Smith & Blue to W. H. Vetter 98, weighing 8,506, at 2,85; same to J. Aurentz 143, weighing 12,025, at 3; J. S. Ames to R. L. Farra 202, weighing 17,275, at 3; same to same 300, weighing 17,300, at 3. M. Johnson sold to J. Gallagher 182 prime sheep, for A. Tuder, at $6 per 100 lbs.

HOGS.

The market was very stiff and considerably excited during Wednesday and Thursday, but to-day (Friday) New York shippers being out of the ring, prices receded slightly. Thus far but two of our packing houses have been in the field, E. H. Myers & Co. and J.P. Hanna & Co.; the former house has bought a considerable number, and would have bought more extensively had it not have been fot the fact that prices are considered too high for packers. The sales reported since Wednesday foot up 5,023 head, at from $7,25 to $8,25 per cwt. The sales for the same period last week were 7,230 head, and from Friday last to Wednesday 10,848 head. The quality of the Hogs offering are fair, and the weather is very favorable for packing.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 5, 1868.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The Petroleum market, both Crude and Refined, has been remarkably quiet during the past week, and compared with the week preceding, prices are lower. Since the early part of the week, however, notwithstanding there has been comparatively little done, prices have undergone but little change, and the market has ruled quiet but steady. The most important characteristics in the trade just now, is the discrepancy between the prices of Crude here and at Oil City, and a reported increase in the production. To-day private and reliable advices from Oil City, report oil scarce with sales at $4,75 per bbl, which is fully as much, if not more, than can be realized for the article delivered here. In regard to the increased production, there is nothing definite or very satisfactory as yet, further than it has been rumored for several days, and is generally believed. The receipts of Crude during the week, were 12,021 bbls against 8,585 last week; from January 1st to date 1,038,713 against 602,315 same time last year. Shipments east of Refined were 22,244 against 17,042 last week; from January 1st to date 673,574 against 656,924 corresponding time last year. Sales for the week 54,900 bbls against 156,450 last week.

CRUDE.

The market conttnues exceedingly quiet and rather dull, though prices are without quotable change. Quotations may be fairly given at 11¾ to 11¾c for 40 to 45 gravity, and 11c for 40 to 47. There was a settlement of a thousand barrels at 12c, but it was a specific gravity, and cannot, therefore, be taken as a fair criterion of the market. As we have already intimated, a still further advance has been established at Oil City, with sales reported to-day at $4,75 per barrel.

REFINED.

The Refined market continues very quiet, though without important change in prices. December was held firmly at 29½c, either first or last half, until late in the day, when there was an offer to sell at 29¼c. We also heard of an offer to buy all next year, a specified number of barrels per month, at 32¼c, and "calls" for April, May and June at 30c and a dollar.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Forsyth & Bro...	320	Fisher & Bro.....	520
D. M. Edgerton.	120	Jas. Wilkins.....	80
Total.....			1040

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Co., 393 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 425 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 48 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
Nat. Ref. Co., 106 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.
B. W. Morgan & Co., 200 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
P. Weisenberger & Co., 150 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined..... 1323

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

A. D. Miller, 48 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Fleming & Co., 352 do do to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined..... 400

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

The White Savages of Texas.

The following is the report of General Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military District, which embraces the State of Texas:

HEADQU'RS MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN,
November 4, 1868.

To the Adjutant General of the United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith the annual tabular statement of expeditions and scouts, and a report of the movements of the various regiments serving in this District for the year ending Sept. 30, 1868. Armed organizations, generally known as the Ku-Klux-Klan, exist independently or in concert with armed bands in many parts of Texas, but are most numerous, bold and aggressive east of the Trinity river. The precise objects of these organizations cannot be readily explained; but it seems to be in this State to disarm, rob and in many cases murder Union men and negroes, and as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers; also to intimidate every one who knows anything about the organization, but will not join it. The civil law east of the Trinity river is almost a dead letter. In some counties the civil officers are all, or a portion of them, members of the Klan. In other counties where the civil officers will not join the Klan, or some other armed band, they have been compelled to leave their counties. The examples are Van Zandt, Smith and Marion counties. The county seat of the latter is Jefferson. In many counties where the county officers have not been driven off, their influence is scarcely felt. What political end, if any, is aimed at by these bands I cannot positively say: but they attend in large bodies the political meetings and barbacues which have been and are being held in various parts of the State under the auspices of the Democratic clubs of the different counties. The speakers encourage their attendance, and in several counties men have been indicated by name from the speakers' stand as those selected for murder. The men thus pointed out have no course left them but to leave their homes or be murdered on the first convenient opportunity. The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them. Many of the members of these bands of outlaws are transient persons in the State, the absence of railroads and telegraphs and the great length of time required to communicate between remote points, facilitating their devilish purposes. These organizations are evidently countenanced, at least not discouraged, by a majority of the white people in the counties where the bands are most numerous. They could not otherwise exist. I have given this matter close attention, and am satisfied that a remedy, to be effective, must be gradually applied, and combined with the firm support of the army, until these outlaws are punished or dispersed. They cannot be punished by the civil courts until some examples of military commissions show that men can be punished in Texas for murder and kindred crimes. Perpetrators of such crimes have not heretofore, except in very rare instances, been punished in the State at all. Free speech and a free press, as the terms are generally understood in other States, have never existed in Texas. In fact, the citizens of other States cannot appreciate the state of affairs in Texas without actually experiencing it. The official reports of lawlessness and crime, so far from being exaggerated, do not tell the whole truth. Jefferson is the center from which most of the trade, travel and lawlessness of Eastern Texas radiate, and at this point or its vicinity, there should be stationed about a regiment of troops. The recent murder at Jefferson of Hon. C. W. Smith, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, has made it necessary to order more troops to that point. This movement weakens the frontier posts to such an extent as to impair their efficiency for protection against the Indians; but the bold, wholesale murdering in the interior of the State seems at present to present a more urgent demand for troops than do the Indian depredations. The frontier posts, should, however, be reinforced, if possible, as it is not improbable that the Indians from the Northwest, after having suffered defeat there, will make heavy incursions into Texas. To restore measurable peace and quiet to Texas will require, for a long time, that troops be stationed at many county seats, until by their presence and aid, if necessary, the civil law can be placed in the hands of reliable officers and executed. This will be the work of years, and will be fully accomplished only by an increase of population.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. J. REYNOLDS,
Bvt. Major Gen., U. S. A., Comd'g.

The Latest Mining Intelligence.

All Nevada is excited just now by the stories of the richness of the silver mines in the White Pine District, and the Nevada *Enterprise* gives the following account of those diggings:

We have for some weeks as much as possible refrained from giving anything but a passing notice of the White Pine excitement, but it has all the time been growing and increasing in might until at last it has gained such strength and assumed such importance that we cannot well ignore it. There is no getting around it, the White Pine mines are rich—wonderfully rich. All the letters received from there tell the same story. Parties who have examined the mines say that they are doubtless the richest ever discovered in any part of the world. Mr. William Woodburn, of this city, who spent some days in the mines, says that he believes there is enough silver in the one small range of mountains in which the White Pine mines are situated to pay off the National debt, large as it is. His account of the nature of the silver deposit agrees with that of all others who have visited the mines, namely: That it appears to be a vast stratum of limestone, as, wherever shafts have been sunk through this limestone cap, rich ore has been found. In some places the rich ore has forced itself up to the surface through crevices, while in others the shaft must be sunk to the depth of ten to thirty feet before the ore is found. The depth of the deposit is not known, no shaft having cut through it. A company has drifted in one direction a distance of one hundred and eighty feet, with cross drifts sixty to seventy feet in length, and have sunk a shaft some thirty-five feet in depth, and all in a solid mass of ore, worth from $200 to—don't phoo! phoo!—$20,000 per ton! On Chloride Flat, somewhere on the same mountain—the same kind of ore has been found by every shaft that has passed through the limestone. All the miners that have "struck ile" have piled about their shafts large heaps of ore, ranging in value from two hundred dollars per ton up to the frightful figures we have ventured to mention above. Men who were about our streets four months since without a cent, are now worth so much silver that neither they nor any of their friends can calculate its value—because, you see, they don't know the length, breadth nor thickness of their pile. All from this vicinity say that White Pine is the poor man's paradise. There will be in the mines, by the 1st of next April, a population of twenty thousand persons. As an offset to all the above, it is but fair for us to add that there are many persons who believe the mines are too good to last, and who believe that the ore deposit is of no great thickness.

The National Banks.

Comptroller Hubbard, of the currency bureau, in his forthcoming annual report will recommend such action on the part of Congress as will prevent national banks from certifying checks not founded on real funds. This is intended to stop such practices as that of the one of New York which recently, in the Erie war, certified an eight millions of dollars check for speculative purposes.

The Treasurer of the United States, it is reported, will suggest several reforms in the method of collecting United States taxes from National banks. During the last fiscal year, the Treasurer has collected $5,728,365 for duty on the three items of capital, circulation and deposits. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, during the same period, has collected $1,868,739 as taxes upon the same three items, from National banks, State banks and private bankers. The collections from National banks for duty are made semi-annually by the Treasurer, and involve no expense. The taxes on banks and bankers are one twelfth of one per cent. a month on circulation and one-twenty-fourth of one per cent, a month on capital and deposits, and are collected by the Revenue Department, which receives payment for the service. This expense, as far as the National banks are concerned, it is proposed to save, by requiring the payment of the tax directly into the United States Treasury.

Koertling's Method of Relief Printing.

A glass plate is coated with a non-transparent varnish, and the desired figures are drawn on it with a needle, the dark parts are entirely removed. The glass is then bound to a zinc plate, covered with a layer of asphaltum varnish, and the whole exposed for a length of time to the sunlight, after which the zinc plate is washed with oil of turpentine. The light passing through the scratched lines on the glass plate renders the asphaltum directly subjacent insoluble in turpetine, and the corresponding portion of the zinc remains coated, while the rest is laid bare. The plate is then etched in the usual manner, leaving the figure in relief, and capable of being printed from, like a woodcut, when properly mounted. Objects may be gilded in two colors, by first depositing one shade of metal, then coating with suitable varnish, on which is drawn the pattern of the second shade. With a graver or pointed instrument, the varnish and original gilding are removed along the pattern, and the article is then subjected to the second process, by which the other tint is deposited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHALON'S

"PAPHIAN LOTION,"

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Removes all Eruptions, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Blotches, Tan, etc., and renders the Skin soft, fair and blooming. For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen, after shaving, it has no equal. "PAPHIAN LOTION" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the skin.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP"

For the Toilet, Nursery and Bath; will not chap the skin. Price, 25 cents per cake.

"FLOR DE MAYO,"

A new Perfume for the Handkerchief. Exquisite, delicate, lasting fragrance. Sold by all Druggists.

PHALON & SON, New York.
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☞ **BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. ap28:y26

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BY H. B. SMITHSON & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND CARPETS
FOR THE MILLION.
AT
SMITHSON'S EMPORIUM,
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Messrs. H. B. SMITHSON & CO., proprietors of the well known Mammoth Auction House are creating an excitement consequent upon the arrival of new goods which are being sold at remarkable low prices. Goods of every variety; the finest sewed boots, the most fashionable balmoral gaiters and ankle shoes; slippers, &c., blankets, flannels, cloths, cassimeres, cutlery and carpets. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods. Ladies', misses' and children's furs at almost your own prices. All goods wartanted as represented no24

BY A. M'ILWAINE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—VALUABLE BANK STOCKS, &c.—TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold by order of Administrator, on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
15 Shares First National Bank of Allegheny.
40 Shares Citizens National Bank.
25 Shares Allegheny National Bank.
26 shares Western Insurance Company.
80 Shares National Refining and Storing Co.
150 Shares Midas Petroleum and Improvement Company of Pittsburgh and New York.
de5 A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

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AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.
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ap10:r33

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no27

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

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Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as INCOME-PROFIT-ING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal in ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* The latter the Company agrees to *return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DIARIES FOR 1869. ONE DAY TO EACH PAGE.
DIARIES FOR 1869, TWO DAYS TO EACH PAGE.
DIARIES FOR 1869. THREE DAYS TO EACH PAGE.
DIARIES FOR 1869. PLAIN BINDING, 20c. to $1.00.
DIARIES FOR 1869. FINE SKY MOR. BINDING $1 to $3.50.
DIARIES FOR 1869. 32 mo., 24 mo., 12 mo., 8 vo. and COUNTING HOUSE.
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FOR SALE BY
ROBERT S. DAVIS,
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H. RUH, Practical Cook,
Respectfully announces to the public that he will
On Saturday and Monday Next,
Open to the public the
DELMONICO RESTAURANT,
FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

It will be his earnest endeavor to furnish his patrons at all times with the most palatable viands which the market or the season affords. The LIQUORS, WINES of various dates, ALE, BEER, etc., will be their own recommendation.

Orders for fine Cooking for Weddings, and other Festivals, will, as heretofore, be promptly and cheaply attended to, requesting patronage.
oc9:y66 H. RUH.

GLASS SHADES FOR
FLOWERS AND WAX FRUIT,
Oval, Square or Round.

ROCK THE BABY
IN
EARNEST'S PATENT CRIB.
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE.
Practical Furniture Manufacturers, &c.,
118 FOURTH AVENUE.

Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture. no19

SPECIAL PATTERNS—P. Z. & D.

WM. HUGHES.
LATE 608 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Informs his friends and patrons in Pittsburgh that he is now connected with
EDWARD P. KELLY,
South-east corner of CHESTNUT and SEVENTH STREETS, the PRINCIPAL MERCHANT TAILOR OF PHILADELPHIA, and can now furnish them with clothes SUPERIOR in every respect to those he has heretofore given them, and at MODERATE PRICES. oc23:z35

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REMOVAL—ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 1st
W. P. MARSHALL
Will remove his stock of
WALL PAPERS,
from the old stand No. 87 WOOD STREET, to the newly fitted and elegant store house,
NO. 191 LIBERTY STREET,
a few doors above ST. CLAIR. no17

GLASS SHADES FOR
FLOWERS AND WAX FRUIT,
Oval, Square or Round.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE large assortment of
FANCY COAL HODS AND VASES,
FIRE IRONS AND STANDS,
FENDERS, &c.

Also, KARNS' PATENT CHURN ATTACHMENT at the Hardware store of
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FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.
French Burr Smut Machines,
THE BEST WHEAT CLEANERS IN USE.
Portable Flour and Feed Mills,
BOLTING CLOTHS,
All numbers and best quality. For sale at
319 and 321 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. WALLACE.
au25

STAINED GLASS—P. Z. & D.

PROPOSALS.

The Building Committee of the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE at Dixmont, Pa., will receive Proposals until the 10th DAY OF DECEMBER, for the erection and closing in "the Eastern Extension of the Hospital," according to the plans and specifications adopted and approved by them.

The plans and specifications can be examined at the Hospital until the time above mentioned for receiving bids.

Proposals must be marked as such and sent to R. MILLER, Jr., Chairman of the Building Committee, Pittsburgh.

Bids will be opened at the Hospital on the 15th of December.

The Committee reserve the right at their discretion to reject any or all bids not deemed to the interest of the institution or satisfactory to the committee. By order of the
no24-a55 BUILDING COMMITTEE.

CRYSTAL CLEAR Glass Shades.

J. E. SWINT.....J. M. BRATT.....E. A. BRATT.
SWINT, BRATT & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL AND
ORNAMENTAL CARVERS
No. 63 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING, of all descriptions, done. oc9:v36

GLASS SHADES—P. Z. & D.

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A CHOICE LOT
JUST RECEIVED.
J. KNOX, 137 Liberty Street.
no26:TTH8

GLASS SHADES FOR
FLOWERS AND WAX FRUIT,
Oval, Square or Round.

GOOD NEWS.
CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.
Enquire for WARD'S Bread.
The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Take none else. au4:TTS

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 30 ACRES, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, 27 miles from the city, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a fine two-story brick house, with ten large rooms and hall. A large frame bank barn, with No. 1 stabling, and all other outbuildings in complete order. One of the best of orchards, of all kinds of fruit. The soil is rich new bottom. This property adjoins the village of Buena Vista, and has the advantage of churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., and will be sold at the low price of $15,000. The improvements alone are worth at least all that is asked for the property, to say nothing about the land, which is worth for garden purposes at least $10,000. For full particulars call at my office, or WILLIAM A. BELL, Esq., on the premises.

ALSO, A FARM OF 40 ACRES, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, about 18 miles from the city. The improvements are a new stone dwelling, with eight rooms; a good barn and other outbuildings. This property is offered at a very low price. Call and secure yourself a good bargain.

ALSO, A FARM OF 120 ACRES, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., 17½ miles from the city, on the Connellsville Railroad, opposite Elrod's Station, within 20 minutes' walk of the Station. The improvements are a frame house containing four rooms and kitchen, with a good cellar underneath; very good barn and other outbuildings. A No. 1 orchard, containing about 200 fruit bearing trees, all in good condition. 90 acres cleared land, the residue is good timber, underlaid with 23 acres of coal.

ALSO, A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE adjoining the Borough of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., containing 4 rooms and kitchen. Lot 60 feet front by 126 back to an alley. A good Stable, wash house, bake-oven and other outbuildings. I am authorized to sell it at the low price of $1,800, on good terms.

ALSO, In the Borough of Elizabeth, a good two-story BRICK HOUSE, containing 4 rooms. Lot 120 feet square. Will be sold at the exceedingly low price of $2,500, on easy terms.

ALSO, My Farm, known by the name of "Willow Banks," situated on the Connellsville Railroad, 17 miles from the city, containing 79 ACRES, all in good condition. The improvements are a No. 1 brick house, two stories high, newly painted, containing six rooms, two halls running full length of the house. The house is situated on a beautiful knoll, is surrounded by fruit trees, shrubbery, vines and flowers, with a graded avenue running to the Yough. River. Also, a large frame bank barn, smoke house, wash house, coal house, bake-oven and other outbuildings, and a never-failing well of water. Two large orchards, containing from six to seven hundred fruit trees, nearly all in good bearing condition. This farm abounds in small fruits, viz: Currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and a fine large strawberry patch, which, in connection with the richness of the soil and nearness to the city, makes it very desirable for gardening purposes. Very convenient to schools, churches, stores and blacksmith shop.

ALSO, A FARM OF 158 ACRES, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., 21 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the Connellsville Railroad, at Suter Station. The improvements are a common log house, a good frame barn, with stabling for ten horses; a corn crib and wagon shed; good orchard of fruit trees; fencing very good. 120 acres cleared, the residue in heavy timber land. This farm is valuable—first, for its excellent soil; secondly, its timber; and thirdly, it contains more limestone than any other farm in Pennsylvania, all accessible. The lower vein of limestone is 40 feet thick; several other veins ranging from 3½ to 6 ft. in thickness, lie under the whole farm. For particulars enquire of ELI SUTER, Esq., at Suter Station, on at my office.

ALSO, 173 ACRES, situated in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Houston Station. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with six rooms and good cellar, a frame bank barn 40 by 60 feet, and other outbuildings. There is on the place a young apple and peach orchard; one hundred and twenty acres cleared land, divided into fields of convenient size, a large portion of which are well set in clover and timothy; the residue of said tract covered with good timber. It is well watered, and underlaid with coal and limestone, and is convenient to churches, schools, stores, mills and blacksmith shops. A real good bargain is offered in this excellent farm.

ALSO, A beautifully situated tract of 60 ACRES of valuable land, under good fencing, situated in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., on a township road, 7 measured miles from the Market House, Allegheny City. This tract is well adapted for a garden or dairy farm, being convenient and of easy access to either city, and near enough to the line of the Mahoning Railroad to make it very desirable for country seats, for persons doing business in the city.

ALSO, The best farm in Young township, Indiana county, Pa., 4 miles from Western Penna. R. R. at Livermore Station, containing 300 ACRES—225 acres cleared and under No. 1 fencing, as well as fine farming condition; the balance in good white oak timber. The improvements are 2 two-story frame houses, nearly new, of eight rooms each and finished basements and attics; a large bank barn 50 by 80 feet; two two-story spring houses and other necessary outbuildings, all in good order; 5 acres of orchard of choice varieties of fruits; 4 feet vein of coal (now open,) underlying the whole tract, and limestone in abundance, with plenty of springs of never-failing water. Taken all together—houses, fencing, soil, nice lying surface, public highway, church, schools, mills, &c.—I know of no more inviting and desirable tract of land in Western Pennsylvania.

ALSO, FARM AND MILLS. A small tract of 60 ACRES of very valuable land in Derry township Westmoreland county, Pa.; well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with new frame dwelling and other outbuildings; a new grist and saw mill complete, with two run of burrs, two bolting cloths, and all the needed fixtures, in good order, and a young orchard of choice fruits; lane is all underlaid with a six foot vein of coal, now opened and worked, at the back of the mill, and limestone in abundance. Call soon and secure a good bargain.

ALSO, FARM OF 160 ACRES, situated immediately upon the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Blairsville Intersection, 54 miles east of the city. The improvements are a two-story stone house of 8 rooms, a No. 1 barn, 45 by 65 feet, the best of stabling and other outbuildings. The land lies well, is well fenced, is in good farming order, and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

For further particulars enquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
No. 164 FOURTH AVENUE.
oc17:

FOR SALE.

1 Acre at Woods Run.
4 Acres and House in East Liberty.
8 Acres, unimproved, on Troy Hill.
2 Acres on Greensburg Pike.
5 Acres on Four Mile Run Road, 1¼ miles from P. C. R. R.
70 Acres near P. F. W. & C. R. R.
118 Acres near Pa. R. R., Westmoreland county.
90 Acres at Hill Side Station, Pa. R. R.
4 Farms in Preston county, West Virginia.
185 Acres in Armstrong county, underlaid with coal.
108 Acres and good improvements, in Trumbull county, Ohio.
900 Acres of Timber land, with Saw Mill and dwellings.
House and Lot on Center Avenue, near Kirkpatrick.
House and Lot on Vicroy street.
House and Lot in East Liberty.
House and Lot in Mansfield.
House and Lot on Carroll street, Allegheny.
House and Lot on Beaver avenue.
2 Houses and 4 Lots, very cheap, on Vine street.
2 Lots, very cheap, on Vine street.
2 Houses and Lot on Franklin street.
1 House of 9 Rooms and 2 Lots on Roberts St.
Farms in Illinois, Missouri and West Virginia.
Coal Lands in Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Beaver counties in Penna.

TO-LET.

2 Houses of 9 Rooms in the 17th ward; rent $300
3 do. of 3 do. do. 17th do. do. 144
2 do. of 3 do. do. 12th do. do. 156
1 do. of 6 do. do. 8th do. do. 360
1 do. of 6 do. do. 8th do. do. 300
1 do. of 9 do. do. 2d do. do. 600
1 do. of 3 do. do. 6th do. do. 192
1 do. of 5 do. do. 6th do. do. 240
1 do. of 4 do. do. 17th do. do. 168
1 do. of 7 do. do. 2d do.
1 do. of 6 do. Grant street.

The Houses that I have for rent will be rented very low to good tenants for the balance of the rental year.

APPLY AT
D. P. HATCH'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 91 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
no7:p18

FOR SALE.
A GOOD BRICK STORE-ROOM,

with dwelling on same lot, for sale on good terms. Also, a small lot of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. The location is first rate for a business of $10,000 to $15,000 a year; good Wheat country surrounding the village; good flouring mill in the village.

The above property is on the line of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad. For further information address NEWMAN & CO., New Richland, Logan county, Ohio. no20:a76 d&F

FOUR BRICK HOUSES AND LOT.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County I will expose at public sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, December 16th, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., that COURT OF FOUR BRICK HOUSES, situate off WYLIE STREET, a few doors above Elm street, (entrance to Court from Wylie street. Lot 23 by 72 feet extending back to an alley, the property of the late William Montooth, deceased. Terms at day of sale.

THOMAS B. STEWART, Guardian.

For particulars enquire of H. C. MACKRELE, Esq., Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street, or PALMER & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, 60 Fifth Avenue. no25

MONEY! MONEY!!—$4,000 to invest in a Mortgage on City or County Property, for a term of three years.

$2,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage for 2 years.

WANTED—Business or Accommodation Paper to the amount of $20,000; time from 60 days to 4 months.

WANTED—To exchange a Farm of 160 Acres of Land in Missouri for a Family Horse and Spring Wagon. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
de4 Corner Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

FOR SALE & TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several FARMS in good locations. Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY with 20 acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
ja22 110 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ **NEW OPERA HOUSE.**

Lessee.....WM. HENDERSON.
Manager.....M. W. CANNING.

Second and last week of the favorite young actor
EDWIN ADAMS
MONDAY EVENING, December 7, 1868, will be performed, by particular request, O'Keefe's comedy of
WILD OATS.
Rover.....Edwin Adams.
To conclude with the popular farce of the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Tuesday evening THE DEAD HEART.
Edwin Adams Matinee on Saturday.

☞ **PITTSBURGH THEATER.**

Lessee.....H. W. WILLIAMS.
Manager.....JOHN G. MAGEE.
Treasurer.....G. G. HEMMING.

Third week of the accomplished equestrienne actress MISS KATE FISHER.
MONDAY EVENING, December 7, MAZEPPA. M'lle CONCHITA RONZATTI'S wonderful performance on the Tight Rope.
To conclude with the historical drama of CLAUDE DUVAL.
Matinee on Saturday afternoon.

☞ **TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.**

H. W. WILLIAMS.....Lessee and Manager.
GEO. R. EDESON.....Stage Manager.

A wonderful triumph. LOUISA PAYNE WRAY and ADA WRAY.
The Great Female Minstrel scene, by Twelve Young Ladies.
Bowman and Harris, Larry Tooley, Sam De Vere and E. F. Gorman in new acts.
To conclude with the FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.

☞ **BURNELL'S MUSEUM AND PARLOR MENAGERIE**
The Great Family Resorte.

FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theatre.

☞ Open Day and Evening, all the year round. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

☞ **PROF. CARPENTER'S**
FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 75 THIRD STREET, is now open for the reception of pupils. Class days and hours—For Ladies, Masters and Misses. Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. For Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given. Circulars can be had at the Music Stores and at the Academy. Classes out of the city, if convenient, attended to.

☞ Hall to let to Select Parties se4:v79

☞ **PROF. RUD. LEONHART.**

[LATE OF WESTERN UNIVERSITY.]
Offers his services to the public as teacher

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Mud Scrapers are at work on Eighth street.

The Allegheny River was full of floating cakes of thin ice Saturday morning—the first of the season.

"This Plal of Lumber for Sail," is the announcement on a sign board on Anderson street, Allegheny.

The urchins amused themselves by snowballing on Saturday, as many a luckless wight's cranium, testified.

The December Sessions of the Court of Quarter Sessions will commence to-day. Jury trials in this Court will commence on Wednesday.

Aspiring.—A meeting of the people of that lively town, New Castle, has been called to take preliminary measures toward its incorporation as a city.

Considerable difficulty was experienced on Saturday in making schedule time on the various passenger railways in the vicinity, owing to the heavy fall of snow.

Behind Time.—The trains from the East were behind time about an hour Saturday morning. The delay was occasioned by the heavy fall of snow along the line of the track. No accidents occurred.

We understand that the "confidence men" who found their game so completely blocked in this locality have gone to Wheeling. The authorities there would do well to be on the lookout for the sharpers.

Allegheny Business Property at Auction.—The lease of the well established stand, No. 20, Diamond, Allegheny, is to be sold on Wednesday next, at 3½ o'clock. To business men this will be an important announcement. See advertisement of A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Two Charges.—Isabella Matthews made informations before Alderman McMasters on Saturday against N. Johnston and E. McCaffrey for keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor without license. The house is located in the Fifth ward. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.—The members of this Association are requested to meet in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. F. Scovel's, on Wood street, this (Monday) afternoon, Dec. 7th, at two o'clock.

Mrs. HARMAR DENNY, Pres't.
Mrs. LEVI WADE, Sec'y.

Anxious for a Shot.—An individual, who must have been anxious for a shot, indulged in that amusement last evening, in the Allegheny Diamond, by firing several shots from his revolver at some pigeons which were perched on a house in the vicinity. A policeman who noticed the action considered it a clear case of disorderly conduct, and accordingly arrested the sportsman. Upon being taken before the Mayor he was fined four dollars and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

The Jail Calender.—There are sixty-six cases on the jail calender for trial at December sessions, and of that number fifty-five of the defendants are in jail. Following is a list of the cases: murder, 2; arson, 4; robbery, 1; rape, 1; sodomy, 1; felonious assault and battery, 11; perjury, 1; malicious mischief, 1; horse stealing, 2; riot, 1; larceny, 20; fraud, 1; selling liquor to miners, 1: assault and battery, 4; assault and battery with intent ts kill, 1; abandonment, 2; false pretence, 6; surety of the peace, 6.

Leisure Hours.—We have received the December number of "Leisure Hours," containing No. four of Pittsburgh—Past and Present, interesting biographical sketch of Hon. Thomas Williams, accompanied by a very accurate portrait, "Drowned," by Carrie Bell Sinclair, and several short articles, well written and of considerable merit. As a home publication, ably and carefully edited, "Leisure Hours" should receive the hearty support and patronage of our citizens. It will be found on sale at the news depots and bookstores.

Gold and Silver Watches.—The public will be pleased to learn that the public sale under the hammer of the remainder of the immense stock of gold and silver watches received on consignment by Messrs. Smithson & Co., Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be concluded to-day. The sale will commence this morning at ten o'clock and evening at seven. Every watch must be sold to the highest bidder, no matter what it may bring, and hence, rare and untold of bargains may be anticipated. The watches are all of prime quality, and those desiring anything in the way of a splendid time piece should call during the sale.

Allegheny Fire Alarm.

Mr. James Crow, Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Fire Department, reports that during the month of November there were five alarms of fire in that city. The fires consisted of the burning of two dwellings on Spring Garden Run, owned by Jacob Walter and Peter Lears; the burning of some hay in the storehouse of M. Steel & Son, on Strawberry alley, and a slight fire at Lappe & Co.'s tannery, in the Seventh ward. The other two alarms were caused by the burning of the dwellings on Spring Garden Run, amounting to about three thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of eighteen hundred dollars. The loss by the other fires was trifling.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. M'Candless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh for the week commencing November 22d and ending November 29th, 1868:

Males.....13	White.....24	Total.....	24
Females....11	Colored..... 0		

The diseases in the above cases were: Adults—Cancer of the Womb, 1; Typhoid Fever, 2; Old Age, 2; Burned, 2; Consumption, 3; Disease of the Liver, 1; overdose of Laudanum, 1—total, 12. Children—Unknown, 3; Croup, 1; Paralysis, 1; Meningitis, 1, Convulsions, 2; Pneumonia, 2; Accident, 1; Still Born, 1—total, 12.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 3; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 5; from 5 to 10, 2; from 20 to 30, 1; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 3; from 60 to 70, 1; from 80 to 90, 2.

Disorderly Boys.

The attention of the Allegheny police was called to a large crowd of boys, yesterday, who had located themselves on the corner of Main and Ohio streets, Third ward, and were annoying pedestrians and residents in the vicinity by throwing stones, indulging in insulting remarks and conducting themselves in a manner altogether unbefitting to the sacredness of the day or themselves. The officers made a raid on the crowd and succeeded in capturing four of them. When brought to the Mayor's office His Honor, after severely reprimanding them, fined each three dollars and costs. A number of complaints have been made in regard to the conduct of the boys at this place, but heretofore none of the offenders were caught. Hereafter, however, the special attention of the police will be paid to the locality, and all loafing or collecting of crowds be prohibited. The Mayor is determined to break up the annoyance, and will use every exertion to that end.

NEW CASTLE.

A Few Pleasant Words About Railroad Men—New Castle—Its Prospects—An Elegant Residence—Public Buildings, Mills, Factories.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

A trip over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road for any distance and at any season of the year is fruitful of pleasure and enjoyment. The road is under such splendid management, is so well supplied with faithful, painstaking and efficient officials and train men, has such elegant and comfortable cars always at the disposal of the traveler, that it has become an absolute luxury to ride on this route. There are few, if any, who ever traveled over the road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, or to any of the intermediate stations, who have not come home with a feeling of warmth and kindness lingering at his heart for this great national iron thoroughfare. Its immunity from accidents is a guarantee of the safety of the passengers, and it would seem like a piece of useless prudence for him to arm himself before venturing aboard a train with those questionable damage abaters called insurance tickets. In connection with this it might be well to observe just here that the road is doing an excellent business, having a large run of both freight and passenger patronage. The moving of the unusually large grain crop eastward has contributed largely towards swelling the former source of revenue and the general and growing popularity of the route as a safe, rapid and comfortable one has had the good effect of crowding every passenger train which leaves or arrives at the depot.

The remarks heretofore made will bear with special significance on the Erie and Youngstown Accommodation train, which daily takes its departure at 7:28 A. M. from the Union Depot. Those travellers who have "gone this way before" will not need be told, that a better manned train never whirls into or out of a depot under the sun than this one. A brief journey to the thriving town of New Castle converted me to this opinion, and an exchange of notes with friends who have journeyed the same route confirm me in the high estimation so universally and generally entertained. Newspaper correspondents deal in generalities most times, and in bestowing their tokens of praise manage to lose sight of conductors and train attaches in order to bestow *all* their praise on those holding the higher positions on the road. So, while I am willing to acknowledge everything as just and eminently deserving which might be said of the leading officials of so good a road as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, still I will endeavor to award due praise to those largely entitled to it. Not to be invidious, but having fresh recollections of courtesies and kindnesses extended on the Erie and Youngstown train, I will select it for a few passing remarks. The conductor, Mr. A. W. Browning, a gentleman of high standing not only among railway men but with all classes who have traveled with him, is as clever an officer as ever took out a train. He has had long experience and has mastered effectually the difficulties of the station. Pleasant, courteous and obliging, he looks after the enjoyment and comforts of his passengers with diligence and care, and his record has shown how careful he has been of the limbs and lives of those in his charge. He realizes that gruffness is not the first qualification of the conductor, and shapes his conduct to all men alike. Faithful to the interest of his employers, firm and unyielding enough when occasion requires, he fills the idea as to what a conductor should be. It will be remembered that this gentleman was wounded by a bullet caught in the terrible storm which poured out at random during the burning of the musket depository opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad office on Penn street. He has but recently been able to resume duty, having suffered long and severely from the wound. His many friends will be pleased to learn of his convalescence.

The baggage master on the train is Mr. W. H. Smith, a gentleman universally respected. He, too, is a clever and obliging officer, and attends to his duties in a manner which wins for himself not only the confidence of the road officials, but of the general traveling community. His long and faithful service in his present capacity, and the zealous and efficient manner he has ever acquitted himself, warrants me in asking that he be promoted to the place of a conductor on the road, a desire which I feel is entertained by a majority of those who have traveled on this route. True merit should be rewarded by corporations as well as individuals, and if the rule holds good, Mr. S. should not long await promotion.

The route agents are Messrs. W. A. Smart and William Sexton, who have long and satisfactorily filled their places. They have witnessed the country through which their route lays gradually but surely expand and ripen into importance—in no way better evinced than in the accumulation of mail matter. This route is graded as second class by the Postal Department, but, owing to its rapid development, Congress will, in all probability, at its next session, advance it to first grade, as it long should have been.

The passenger seldom meets with those needful and important auxiliaries to the train, the Engineer and Brakemen, and yet on them depends his safety perhaps to a much greater extent than even on the conductor. So I shall introduce Mr. Thos. Johnson as filling the former place on the train and Mr. Samuel Cole the latter. Both of these gentlemen are careful, skillful, sober and attentive, and I would as leave risk my life on a train which they guide and check as on one under any others I have ever met. They know their lines of duty thoroughly and deservedly rank high on the road.

Neither will I forget the train boy, he who looks after the details and contributes so much to the comfort of passengers, and, more than that, passes from car to car, with the welcome GAZETTE and other reading matter of like interesting and acceptable character. The young gentleman who so admirably fills this position on the train is Mr. Burtt Corbett, with whom your correspondent has had dealings for a long time, and has ever found him square and honorable. He will doubtless soon advance to higher position and will be missed by all travelers with whom he is a great favorite.

Thus I have sketched the train, with its officers. If any reader desires a pleasant trip on a pleasant road with pleasant officers, let him take the Erie and Youngstown Accommodation train, and my word for it he will be thankful for the advice here given.

The villages and stations which line the Fort Wayne road to Rochester all appear to be resting from enterprise until warm weather again comes. During the past year great improvements have been made in the building of houses, laying out of grounds, etc., all along the road. Some of the prettiest suburban residences about the city are those stretched along this route to New Brighton.

NEW CASTLE.

This aspiring town, with its manufacturing prospects, and active, go-aheadative and intelligent people, is destined to prove ere long one of the most populous as well as most prosperous localities in the State. The spirit of enterprise has taken hold of the citizens, and on all sides are evidences of progression. New Castle, from its admirable location, bids fair to eclipse many of the towns of the State which make more pretentious display. Already it is entitled with its ten thousand or more inhabitants to rank in seventh or eighth place amongst the cities and towns of the State. Its population has long been steadily increasing, and will continue to do so, as the rich mineral region of which it is the centre can hardly be said to be even in the first stage of development. New furnaces and mills and glass houses will be erected as the trade of the town expands, and these will furnish employment to thousands more of people. New Castle is in every respect a live town; a hive of industry. There are no drones within its boundaries, but all are workers. Everybody contributes his share to the general prosperity, and hence the town must expand, grow wealthy and push forward to higher position. Few in Pittsburgh realize the importance of the little rival which is slowly and surely plucking away the laurels of the Smoky City as a manufacturing place, and detracting from its manufacturing interests. The products of the smelting furnaces, the rolling mills and glass houses of this town are exceedingly heavy and run deeply into figures, and yet all this business may be said to be in its infancy, or at least only partially developed. The reader may infer what there is in the future for the town from its present brilliant prospects. It is proposed by some of the leading and most enterprising citizens to enlarge the boundaries of the town and have it incorporated as a city. The size and population would warrant such a movement at once, and we believe that the change would prove decidedly beneficial in many respects.

There are many fine business places and dwelling houses in New Castle which attract the attention of the visitor. Prominent among these is the new and elegant private residence erected and owned by R. M. Allen, Esq., a gentleman known to nearly all Pittsburghers, especially those who have visited these parts and have partaken of his generous hospitality. This residence is eligibly located in the centre of a full square of ground in one of the prettiest parts of the town,—a plat of grounnd purchased by Mr. Allen some time ago. The building is a two story brick, built on the most approved modern plan and having all the conveniences of first-class dwellings—gas, water, fruit rooms, cedar clothes presses, and other appurtenances. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and in Summer time especially are peculiarly enchanting and picturesque. The residence is a credit to Mr. Allen, who is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising of New Castle's citizens. He is in every respect a self-made man. Not many years ago with hardly any capital he embarked in the literary and news depot business in that centre of trade, and by close attention, shrewd management and honorable, straightforward dealing he has amassed enough to permit him to retire were he older or of a less active nature and disposition. His store on Washington street is a magnificent structure thirty-six feet front by one hundred and ten feet deep. It is admirably fitted up and is well stocked with tobacco, cigars, books, stationery, wall paper and the current literature of the day. Mr. Allen is the agent for the daily and weekly GAZETTE, for which he has a liberal share of subscribers. Any Pittsburgher visiting New Castle should not fail to call and make his acquaintance. He has also control of the Shenango House and Market Hall, which has a splendid auditorium capable of comfortably seating fifteen hundred persons.

Among the many other fine places of private residences conspicuous, are those of Messrs. J. N. Phillips, R. W. Cunningham, George Reis, Jr., George Crawford, Mr. Skinner, George V. Boyle, and H. J. Horner. There are so many more worthy of special note, I feel that necessity compels me to be invidious, as the names of the owners have escaped my attention. The more prominent mills are those of Dithridge & Co., and Reis, Brown & Berger, both having splendid capacity. Moffett & Co. are building a blast furnace to be soon completed and the Etna Iron Company will have two furnaces ready to start in a few days. Both the Ihmsen and Union Glass Works are in operation, and brisk business is being driven at Cunningham & Co.'s large Foundry and Machine Shops, Quest, Shaw & Co.'s Foundry, Pearson & Co.'s Agricultural Works, Smith's Cracker Bakery, Monitor Patent Lime Kiln Company, and all the other manufacturing establishments of the place. I should like to describe the splendid new iron bridge which spans the Shenango Creek at Grant Avenue, but reserve that till some other occasion.

N. P. R.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Stowe.

In this Court Saturday morning, the following sentences were passed:

Gottfried Lang, convicted in September on two charges of assault and battery on his wife, sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs in each case.

On application of District Attorney Pearson, a rule was granted on Alderman S. McMasters, of the Fifth ward, to show cause why the informations in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Sinclair, charged with keeping a bawdy house, and the case of the Commonwealth vs. David Lash, charged with adultery, should not be returned to Court. Rule returnable forthwith.

The motion for new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Rachel Bliss was argued. The Court took possession of the papers and reserved its decision.

The following is the list of surety and abandonment cases to be tried up in the Court of Quarter sessions on Monday, December 7th:

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Blaebil.
" " Fred Bolton.
" " James Clinton.
" " Michael Mansfield.
" " Thomas O'Connor.
" " Isaac Jones.
" " Casper Kelsner.
" " Don C. Kneeland.
" " James Morrison.
" " Dennis O'Driscoll.

Trial List for Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1868—Quarter Sessions.

Com. vs. John Mibauer.
" " James White and Daniel Weenan.
Com. vs. Joseph Patterson.
" " Ruth Anne Murray.
" " David Lewis.
" " Robert Ormsby.
" " William Ormsby.
" " Adolph Roedelheim.
" " William J. Robinson.
" " William Arnold.

The Cattle Plague.

A Boyd Hamilton, Esq., President of the State Agricutural Society, is in this city, on his return from the Convention of delegations from several of the States, Eastern and Western, held at Springfield, Illinois, to adopt some measures to prevent the infection which seems to follow upon the track of cattle imported from Texas. The excitement at the Convention was intense; on the one hand there were representatives from the towns where the native cattle had been exterminated by disease contracted from imported cattle, and on the other hand, interests in the herds of Texas cattle numbering from 1,000: 10,000, and up to 75,000 head under one ownership and control, were represented. The latter, of course, demanded unrestrained trade and the former, entire prohibition. Mainly by the influence of the Maryland and Pennsylvania delegations, (the latter consisting of Dr. Carson, of Montgomery county, Mr. Hamilton, of Harrisburg, and Mr. Humes, of Centre county,) a conservative course, recommending legislation to secure certain sanitary precautions was adopted.

The report of the delegation will soon be presented to the Governor and published, and although our State has not experienced any great loss from diseased cattle, nor much detriment to trade in stock, we must still indirectly have an interest in a matter which has caused such a loss to farmers and drovers, seriously affecting the health and supply of cattle to the market of the State and of the country. The report of the delegation, we may assume, will be interesting and will attract that attention which the importance of the subject and the character of the delegation demands.

Call and see the Patent Lounge at T. B. Young & Co's, No. 38 Smithfield street.

The Row on Liberty Street--Further Particulars.

The account of the row on Liberty street Friday night published in the GAZETTE of Saturday was in the main correct, as will be seen from the declaration of John McDonald, sworn to before the Mayor:

There was a ball at the Continental, happened to go in there and stayed there about two hours. In coming out there was a young lady that I had seen before, and coming down the street with her met a crowd of five or six fellows who began to snow ball this lady. In throwing at her they hit me. I told the fellows not to throw, but they repeated the throwing. I told them some two or three times. In the ball room this lady and another girl had a falling-out, and I suppose that this party were her friends; so it appeared. When they saw that I was taking her part, I suppose that was the reason they pitched on me. I had no difficulty with them before. The crowd said, "Go for him," and used rough language. I told them to keep back, but they rushed on. When I saw them rushing on I pulled out a weapon—a revolver—to defend myself. One of them struck at me, but I cannot tell which one. I pushed them off, but still they rushed on. I fired a shot in the first place over their heads to scare them; they still rushed on and cried "kill the bugger," or something like that. We got into close quarters then, and I received the cuts I have. I did not know I was cut till it was all over. I don't know which of them cut me. As soon as it got too hot for me I called for the police. After crying "police" two or three times they dispersed. I did not use a knife; I used nothing but a revolver. The name of the young woman I was with was Moll; don't know her last name. I live in Elizabeth. Came down in the afternoon boat. I am a miner by occupation. John McDonald is my name I gave them no cause for the attack; they commenced on me first. I do not know the names of those who attacked me.

(Signed.) JOHN MCDONALD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this fifth day of December, A. D. 1868.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

Mr. David Robinson, one of the parties wounded in the affray, makes the following statement: He says he was at the Continental ball along with some friends. After the ball they were walking down Liberty street, amusing themselves by snowballing each other. Robinson says that he was near McDonald when one of his friends threw a snow-ball at him, and in endeavoring to dodge it he stumbled and fell against McDonald, who immediately pulled a revolver out and shot at him, one shot just grazing his right cheek and leaving a scar. He walked away from McDonald, when the latter shot at him again. They then clenched and a scuffle ensued, during which other shots were fired, the sixth one hitting him in the leg, as we have stated. After this he was carried from the field. What ensued afterwards he says he does not know.

Chief Irwin and Lieutenant McCoy arrested Patrick Harkins, who, it is said, participated in the affray Saturday morning, and McCoy made information before the Mayor, charging both Harkins and Boyle, whose arrest we noticed Saturday, with felonious assault and battery.

The prisoners were committed to jail to await the result of the injuries received by McDonald, who was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second street, Saturday.

Peremptory Closing Sale of Gold and Silver Watches This Morning at 10 and Evening at 7 O'clock.

At Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, unreserved sale of Fine Diamond Set Gold, Solid Silver and Gold Plated Watches, embracing American, Elbery, Howard, Bartlett and Waltham makes, as well as standard foreign time pieces.

The special attention of those wanting *any kind of a watch* from the low priced silver to the finest eighteen karat gold, is asked to this positive and closing sale, commencing this (Monday) morning at 10 and evening at 7 o'clock. Every watch offered sold to the highest bidder and guaranteed as represented.

H. B. SMITHSON & Co., Auct'rs.

The cheapness of the Patent Lounge, for sale by T. B. Young & Co., makes it come within the reach of all. Call and see it; 38 Smithfield street.

Deafness, Blindness, Catarrh,

And all affections of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver and Nervous System, treated successfully at Dr. Aborn's Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 134 Smithfield street. tf.

The Long Required Want.—Patent Bed Lounge, combining beauty, durability and cheapness. For sale at the manufacturers, T. B. Young & Co., 38 Smithfield street.

The Purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take none other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York Sold by all druggists. M

Combination Lounge and Bed with spring mattress, an invaluable article for the nursery. For sale only at T. B. Young & Co's, No. 38 Smithfield street.

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, is at Ecker & Caskey's, 167 First street.

No House is complete without one of those Patent Lounges. For sale at T. B. Young & Co's, No. 38 Smithfield street.

Best Patent Bed Lounge in the country, at T. B. Young & Co's, No. 38 Smithfield street.

NEW ORLEANS.

Election on the Bond Questtion--Departure of Peruvian Iron Clads.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—The election yesterday on the question of issuing $3,000,000 in bonds for the redemption of outstanding city currency excited no interest. The total vote cast was 6,276, of which 5,963 were against issuing bonds.

The two Peruvian turret iron clads, formerly the United States iron clads Oneita and Catawba, but now named Atapulpa and Marco Capos, left this afternoon for the Pacific coast. The executive officers are all Americans, and among them are some who took the ram Stonewall to Japan. Senors Garira and Mendina, Peruvian Minister and Secretary of Legation at Washington, and the officers of the vessel, entertained Gen. Rosseau and several gentlemen of this city at dinner previous to their departure. The vessels expect to meet their convoy shortly after leaving the Mississippi river.

General Grant in New England.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 5.—General Grant arrived from Boston this morning. Although a severe snow storm was prevailing, he rode in an open carriage through the principal streets, which were crowded with people, to Governor Burnside's residence, where many persons had an opportunity of personally saluting him. He will visit some of the manufacturing establishments this afternoon. The General will leave for Hartford this evening.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Grant visited the Burnside locomotive works and the works of the American Screw Company. He dined with Gen. Burnside, and was serenaded by the What Cheer band. At nine o'clock last evening he left for New York on a special train over the Hartford Railroad. Senator Anthony accompanied the General to New York.

A driving snow storm prevailed all day.

NEW YORK CITY.

Gov. Morton Named for Secretary of the Treasury—Female Suffrage—The Railroad War—Chang and Eng—Case of Commodore Meade—Ferry Boat Burned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1868.

The *World* editorially favors Governor Morton for Secretary of the Treasury in Grant's Cabinet.

A private dispatch from Washington to the *Revolution* says: Senator Pomeroy has a bill ready to present at the opening of Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution which gives suffrage to all citizens of both sexes, leaving to the States to fix the age when the exercise of the right shall commence.

The *Sun* says it has private information from sources in Boston, which are entitled to be regarded with great confidence to the effect that leading Republicans of Massachusetts concur in anticipating the appointment of Hon. Geo. Boutwell to the office of Secretary of Treasury in the Cabinet of Gen. Grant.

The New York Central injunction is understood to be an application to the New York Central Company of Mr. O'Connor's argument against the legality of the conversions of Erie bonds into common shares.

It is reported Dr. Leber has expressed a disinclination to accept the presidency of the South Carolina University, which leading men of South Carolina were disposed to tender him.

Dr. Carnachan of this city, recently performed one of the heroic feats of surgical art in the operation of ovariatomy, removing from the abdomen of a young woman, a tumor weighing sixty-four pounds. The operation was entirely successful.

The steamers City of New York and Rhein, from Europe, arrived to-day.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, sailed in the steamer Iowa to-day, for Glasgow, on their way to Paris, where the cord which has so long united them is to be severed.

To-day witnessed a fresh development in the Erie war. It will be remembered the Erie Company paid to Mr. Vanderbilt, for stock in his hands last spring, the sum of $3,500,000 and a bonus of $1,000,000 in order to secure a cessation of suits instituted by Schell and others. This arrangement was concluded against Messrs. Fiske, Gould & Lane. To-day Fiske waited on Vanderbilt and tendered to him the stock purchased from him. At the same time a formal demand was made for the restoration of $4,500,000 paid to him. This action is taken preliminary to instituting a suit against Vanderbilt in order that the whole arrangement may be thoroughly ventilated.

In the affidavit accompanying the complaint of Belmont, the arrangement referred to is made as one of the grounds for impugning the action of the Directors, and hence their desire to have the whole matter sifted.

It is stated Jay Gould is about to make a lengthy report to the Erie stockholders, setting forth great improvement in the road under his management, and its present prosperous condition.

Judge Sutherland has appointed Dr. Halstead, of this city, to visit Bloomingdale Asylum to ascertain the condition of Commodore Meade, who, if in a condition therefor, is to be brought before the Court on Monday, if it can be can be done without danger to himself or others.

The ferry boat Brooklyn, belonging to the Union Ferry Company, was destroyed by fire last night at Gouclester, N. J. Loss—$25,000.

Jay Gould publishes a lengthy card to the public, in which he confirms the statement that the Erie Company is constructing a line of rail from Buffalo to the Suspension bridge. He says the line from Buffalo to New York will soon have a double track. That company are now manufacturing their own steel rails at a rate which will cover the entire line in two years and mining coal at their own mine at a cost of a dollar and a half per ton, or a saving of nearly a million dollars in fuel alone, and that he was concentrating arrangements for providing a new gauge rail over the whole line when litigations supposed to be in the interest of competing lines broke out. Beyond the expense of these litigations, and annoyance and loss of time they occasion him, he does not regret them. The charges made are he says, without foundation in truth. He adds that he has made a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the entire transportation of Western coal, amounting to half a million tons per annum, and concludes as follows: At a meeting of the Executive Committee today the President was directed to commence suits against Cornelius Vanderbilt for the recovery of the one million subsidy paid him and to compel him to take back the five millions of stock at $3,500,000, originally paid him by the Company. Suits were to-day commenced against Daniel Drew to compel him to account to the Company for the profits of several years in the Lake Erie steamboats, amounting to one million dollars; another against Daniel Drew, R. H. Bedell, B. Eaton, Jno. Arnot, Samuel Marsh, A. S. Murray, W. B. Skidmore, H. L. Pierson, and Thos. W. Galt, comprising the old board, to compel them to take back one million eight hundred thousand dollars Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh bonds, which were saddled on the Erie Railroad Company, after the enterprise had proved a total failure, the actual loss to this Company in operating the road since January 1st, 1866, the date of the lease, being two hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars.

O'Baldwin, the pugilist, was again arrested last evening on a requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts, and taken back to Lynn to-day, his bondsman there having tired of the job and surrendered his client.

The storm ceased to-night, and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

The City of Antwerp, from Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th, has arrived.

Frank Leslie was the winner of Hart's painting of "Meadow Hands," in the monthly drawing at the Derby Atheneum last night.

A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," was, it is said, to have been appointed to a clerkship in the New York Custom House.

The Newark, N. J., Common Council have taken preliminary steps for the erection of a monument to Union soldiers who died in the service.

Under a final decision by the Court of Appeals, Miss Sinclair has recently obtained from her husband, Edwin Forrest, eighty-five thousand dollars costs, hitherto unpaid alimony.

Hon. B. F. Butler dined at the Democratic Manhattan Club yesterday, in company with Senator Doolittle, both being guests of Richard Schell.

MEMPHIS.

Reported Burning of a Steamboat—The Detective Difficulty—Sentenced for Homicide.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, December 5.—A report is current here, said to have been brought by an officer of the Julia, that the Richmond was burned yesterday evening above Napoleon. There is no confirmation of the report further than that she had not passed Helena at nine o'clock to-night, though due at six this morning.

The trouble between Heizer and the detectives in regard to the reward for the capture of Marsh has been compromised by paying the Memphis detectives four thousand and the New York detectives one thousand dollars. Heizer has obtained the bonds and left for New York.

Henry Jones, colored, was sentenced to thirteen years in the penitentiary, by the Criminal Court, for killing Captain Perry, of the police force, some months since. Application has been made for a new trial.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—The Richmond passed up for Louisville. She had been detained by bad weather.

CHICAGO.

Bishop Duggan Case—Suicide of a Young Lady—Railroad Bridge at Omaha—Newspaper Returns.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, December 6.—There is a rumor, said to be well authenticated, that Dr. John C. Mullen, pastor of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in this city, who left for Rome some months ago to prosecute an appeal against Bishop Duggan, has so far succeeded in his mission that the controversy between the Bishop and his clergy has been taken up at Rome, where all the parties concerned have been summoned to appear and be heard before that supreme tribunal of the church.

Miss Mary Wiltse, seventeen years of age, residing in the family of Stephen Moore, at Rochelle, in this State, and daughter of a respectable farmer living some six miles from the same place, deliberately committed suicide on Friday night last by taking strychnine. About ten o'clock she left the family circle and retired to her room, seemingly happy and cheerful. Afterwards a noise was heard in her room, and on going thither, she was found in the agonies of death, and confessed to taking the poison. She had previously taught school, but at the time was employed as a seamstress. She was a young lady highly respected, and no reason is known for the commission of the deed. Previous to taking the poison she wrote following note:

"*To Miss Gertrude Moore*—Dear Gertie, good night. I have retired to my bed hoping that I may never rise again. I have taken strychnine. Tell my father, mother, brothers, sisters and friends not to mourn for me, for I am unworthy to live.

[Signed] MAME."

The Omaha *Republican* of Saturday says that two-thirds, if not more, of the railroad bridge across the Missouri at that point are gone. The bridge was completed at an early hour on Tuesday morning last. From that time the bridge was used for passing loaded freght cars until ten o'clock Friday forenoon, by which time about five hundred had crossed. About that time it was noticed that a pier was sprung out of place. Taking soundings the water was found to be eighteen feet deep. At the time of driving the pile it was only eight feet deep. It was evident that the shifting sand where the piles were driven was washing out. The trains of cars were stopped and the pile driven, but just when commencing operations an immense body of ice came running down and swept the larger portion of the bridge away and carried it down the river. Two or three of the boats are left on the Iowa side and one on the Nebraska and that is all. Luckily no person was on the bridge when the accident occurred. In one hour after the bridge was destroyed the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad had men and teams at work hauling material for building a new bridge. Unless severe weather prevails, the work will be accomplished in a brief season, but exactly how soon cannot be told.

The following are the returns of sales of the daily papers in this city for six months, ending September 30th, 1868, as returned to the Assessor of Internal Revenue: *Tribune*, $161,486; *Times*, $101,551; *Journal*, $43,557; *Republican*, 42,556; *Post*, *Staats Zeitung*, (German,) $31,406.

—The trial of Andrews for the murder of Holmes, was resumed at Plymouth, Mass., on Saturday. The chief point of defence was in regard to his insanity, evidence being introduced to show the prisoner's mother was insane and that the prisoner had manifested symptoms of like disease. On Monday a few more witnesses will be put on the stand for the defense, among them the prisoner, said to be first instance of the kind in this country where a prisoner charged with a capital crime is permitted to testify in his own behalf. It is thought the case will be given to the jury Monday evening.

DIED:

MACKRELL On Friday afternoon, December 4th, 1868, ELIZABETH, wife of James Mackrell, aged 64 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, on Twenty-fourth street, (formerly Wilkins street,) on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Philadelphia papers please copy.]

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